

PLO welcomes Sharon's resignation

ALGIERS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Friday welcomed Ariel Sharon's resignation as Israeli defence minister as the fall of a warmonger. A PLO spokesman in Algiers, where the organisation's leadership is currently meeting, said the conclusions of an Israeli inquiry commission into the Beirut massacres recommending his dismissal or resignation showed that Israeli public opinion had discovered how dangerous Mr. Sharon was. The spokesman added that Mr. Sharon was not only person responsible for last September's killings of civilian Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut. He said the whole Israeli leadership was responsible for them and specifically called for the removal of the "terrorist Menachem Begin," Israel's prime minister.

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Hassan returns from Austria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan returned home Friday after a private visit to Austria. He was met at Amman Airport by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd, Ibn Zaid, Court Minister Amer Khamash, Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan, the Austrian ambassador in Amman and a number of officials.

U.S. reacts cautiously to Sharon's resignation

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. officials reacted cautiously Friday to Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's decision to bow to cabinet acceptance of an official judicial inquiry recommendation for his resignation. They said it remained unclear whether the hawkish retired general would stay in the government and influence policy. "How far is he going?" one U.S. official asked, noting that Mr. Sharon might remain in the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin as minister without portfolio or continue to wield political influence even without a formal title. U.S. officials said they thought Mr. Sharon had masterminded Israel's strategy in Lebanon, starting with the invasion last June and including its present tough position on conditions for withdrawing its forces. They also said he might have been responsible for a series of confrontations between U.S. and Israeli troops in Lebanon.

Begin used Sharon as a scapegoat

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's state radio said Friday Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had used Defence Minister Ariel Sharon as a scapegoat to save his government's reputation. The radio added in a political commentary: "Whether Sharon stays or goes, Begin's government will continue its policy of terrorism, expansion and settlement." Damascus Radio said Israel's policies were not set by any one individual but were "a Zionist, aggressive pattern supported by America."

Indian 'outlaw queen' to surrender

NEW DELHI (R) — India's "outlaw queen," 27-year-old Phoolan Devi, will surrender publicly Saturday, officials in the central state of Madhya Pradesh said Friday. Phoolan, who wears a red ribbon in her hair and totes a sub-machine gun, is the best known of the outlaw leaders who hide in craggy, snake-infested country along the border of the Yamuna River between Agra and Patna in northern India. Wanted for murder, robbery, and abetting rape, Phoolan calls herself *Dasyu Sundari* (the beautiful bandit).

Iran marks 4th year of revolution

LONDON (R) — Iran celebrated the fourth anniversary of its Islamic revolution Friday by organising anti-American rallies in front of former U.S. embassy in Tehran, Tehran Radio said. The radio said crowds marched to the U.S. mission, where 52 diplomats were taken hostage in November 1979 and released after 444 days of captivity, and burned the U.S. flag amid cries of "Death to America."

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Arens emerges as possible successor Sharon steps down as defence minister

TEL AVIV (R) — Ariel Sharon agreed to step down as Israeli defence minister Friday after a bitter political struggle that polarised Israel, but he looked set to retain a place in the cabinet.

Mr. Sharon notified Prime Minister Menachem Begin that he was giving up his three-day battle to hold on to Israel's second most powerful government post. But Mr. Sharon later attacked the findings of the judicial inquiry into the massacre of Palestinian civilians and disputed the report's references to indirect Israeli responsibility for the killings. "That is completely false," he told the Israeli bar association a few hours after stepping down as defence minister. "Israel bears no responsibility, either direct or indirect, for what happened there. This is an untruth which will be used by our enemies and leave a mark of Cain on us for many years to come." The cabinet voted 16 to one Thursday night to carry out the recommendations of a judicial inquiry report which said Mr. Sharon should lose his job because of his indirect role in the Beirut massacre. The dissenting vote was Mr. Sharon's. His personal assistant, Uri Dan, said Mr. Sharon would bid farewell to army generals on Monday. "This will end his career as

defence minister of Israel for the time being," he said.

Members of the ruling Likud Party, among them government ministers, said Mr. Begin had informed Mr. Sharon he could remain in the cabinet as minister without portfolio. No announcement was expected until after the Jewish Sabbath.

Mr. Sharon's efforts to evade the inquiry's recommendations and hold on to his post divided Israel and brought thousands of demonstrators onto the streets of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv Thursday night. While the cabinet held an emergency session Thursday night, a hand grenade was hurled into a group of "Peace Now" leftists outside, killing one and wounding 10 others.

President Yitzhak Navon and other leaders issued televised appeals for calm.

With tension still running high, thousands of "Peace Now" followers went to the northern port of Haifa Friday for the funeral of the man who died, Emil Greinewicz, 33, a Romanian-born youth worker.

Leaders from all Israel's main parties joined thousands of mourners in the Mount Carmel cemetery for the burial of Mr. Greinewicz.

As Israel's chief rabbi, Shlomo Goren, recited a psalm at the graveside, he was interrupted by shouts of "Begin spilled this blood" and "This is what Begin wanted."

To calm the atmosphere, the Histadrut trade union federation advised its members not to hold "harsh political arguments" because of the risk of provoking violence.

Hundreds of young "Peace Now" members staged a candle-lit all-night vigil in Tel Aviv's municipal square, bearing slogans which read: "Save Our Democracy."

The commission was set up by Mr. Begin after he came under pressure for a high-powered investigation into the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian civilians by Lebanese rightist-Falangists.

Moshe Arens, Israel's ambassador to Washington, emerged as the favourite to take over the defence ministry job. State radio said Mr. Begin had already been in contact with the ambassador.

Like Mr. Sharon, Professor Arens, 57, has a reputation as a hardliner and at one stage opposed the handback of Sinai to Egypt under the Camp David accords.

Israeli defence analyst criticises Washington's tacit approval of invasion

WASHINGTON (R) — An Israeli defence analyst in an article released Thursday criticised the United States, and particularly former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, for not opposing Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June. Zeev Schiff, military editor of the newspaper Haaretz, quoting unnamed Israeli and American sources, said: "Wittingly or unwittingly, Washington gave Jerusalem the green light to invade Lebanon."

He said in the article, to appear in the next issue of Foreign Policy Quarterly, that tacit U.S. approval of the invasion apparently did not extend to Israel's extension of the operation beyond a 40-kilometre security zone north of the Lebanon border.

But "the moderate and indifferent U.S. reaction to that move" was seen in Israel as tolerance for a wider war.

A more resolute American response would have strengthened moderate elements in the (Israeli) cabinet and would have prevented the two-month shelling of Beirut," he wrote, adding: "Israeli cabinet ministers who were against extending the war to Beirut said they could not oppose the plans as long as Washington did not come out against them."

Schiff said Mr. Haig, a strong supporter of Israel, was the key figure flashing the U.S. green light in meetings with Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Ambassador Moshe Arens in May

Cairo expresses optimism

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs said Friday he hoped the recommendations of the Israeli inquiry into the Beirut massacres and Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's resignation would boost Middle East peace moves.

Boutros Ghali told reporters: "We hope this would help give momentum to the Middle East peace process which requires the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territories and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people on the West Bank and the (Gaza) Strip."

The Cairo daily newspaper Al Akhbar said the commission held most of Israel's political and military leaders responsible for the killings and its findings belied Israel's claims to be a peace-loving country.

The newspaper urged Arab countries to exploit the situation and take concrete steps towards a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

Dr. Ghali, who returned earlier Friday from a two-day mission to Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, submitted a report to President Hosni Mubarak on the outcome of his talks there.

Dr. Ghali told reporters he delivered messages to Mr. Mubarak from the presidents of Iraq and Lebanon.

Current contacts between Egypt and the three states, said Dr. Ghali, did not imply an imminent resumption of diplomatic relations, severed since the 1979 treaty with Israel.

Spain urged to open talks with Morocco on 2 enclaves

RABAT (R) — The Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) adopted a resolution here Thursday calling on Spain to enter urgent negotiations to restore Moroccan sovereignty over the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla.

The 14 delegations at the 13th session of the union approved the resolution drafted by its political committee, calling on Spain to enter "urgent negotiations with Morocco with a view to Morocco recovering its sovereignty over the towns of Ceuta and Melilla, the Jaffarine Islands and coastal islets."

The North African Ceuta and Melilla enclaves, the Jaffarine Islands, and small rocky islets known as Penon de Alhucemas

and Penon de Velez de la Gomera on Morocco's Mediterranean coast have been occupied by Spain for centuries.

APU sources said the resolution was a recommendation and did not necessarily represent the views of the Moroccan government.

It was approved by Moroccan political parties represented at the meeting, including the Istiqlal Party and the independent democrats, both members of the coalition government.

In Madrid, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez urged Spaniards in a radio interview Friday to be calm about Moroccan moves to press its claims to Ceuta and Melilla.

Cypriots go to polls today

NICOSIA (R) — The fiercest presidential election ever fought in Cyprus had its final day of campaigning Friday with centre-right President Spyros Kyprianou battling to retain power with the help of the island's powerful Communist Party.

The prospect of significant Communist influence in the government that emerges from next Sunday's polling figured strongly as a campaign issue and has aroused strong diplomatic interest.

Mr. Kyprianou's main opponent, the pro-Western Glafcos Clerides, charged that the Akel Communist Party would seek to change the country's social-economic pattern.



His Majesty King Hussein and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem (to the King's left) Friday confer with the visiting French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson (to the King's right) and the French ambassador to Jordan, (Petra photo)

King, Cheysson review Mideast

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Friday French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and reviewed with him the international situation and Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian issue.

King Hussein explained Jordanian and Arab viewpoints towards these issues. He asserted that

"endeavours towards achieving comprehensive peace should be based on right, justice, the regaining of all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate national rights."

The King also explained to Mr. Cheysson the conditions in the occupied Arab territories and the

suffering of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Cheysson arrived in Amman Friday for a one-day visit to Jordan. He was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. The French ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff.

PLO leaders prepare for PNC session

ALGIERS (Agencies) — Leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) met into the small hours Friday to prepare for a key meeting of the Palestinian parliament-in-exile due to open in Algiers on Monday.

An official PLO spokesman said they were debating the main issues of the organisation, including what he described as Syrian and Libyan interferences with Palestinian affairs.

The spokesman also specifically mentioned the rejection by hardline Palestinian factions at a meeting in Tripoli last month of all current peace initiatives.

He said the hardliners, who accused PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat of moderation after PLO forces were

withdrawn from Lebanon last summer, would have to decide whether they wanted to remain under the PLO's umbrella.

Next week's session of the 360-strong Palestinian National Council (PNC) will decide the PLO's future strategy.

The preparatory meeting, which opened late Thursday night, was attended by all main leaders of the PLO, including Dr. George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman was quoted by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, as saying that the PLO Executive Committee will certainly acquire a decision by the PNC supporting the establishment of a con-

federation with Jordan.

The PLO has not yet rejected the Reagan initiative because it contained positive elements, and the PNC will discuss the Reagan initiative taking into consideration these positive elements. Petra quoted the spokesman as saying.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, Mayor Rashid Shawwa appealed to the PNC to adopt a unified stand to liberate the occupied territories and their residents from Israeli occupation.

Mayor Shawwa called on the PNC to give an absolute mandate to Mr. Arafat to act in coordination with Jordan to stop Israeli settlements and to liberate the occupied territories from the danger of actual annexation.

Van Der Broek: Jordan-PLO talks can provide basis for peace negotiations

By Lamsi Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — There are "positive and encouraging" signs towards achieving peace in the Middle East and the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian talks "could provide good chances for peace in the area", Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van Der Broek said here Thursday.

Speaking at a press conference with Jordanian and foreign press corps, Mr. Van Der Broek said that although "optimism in politics is dangerous, if there are favourable developments, they are very worthwhile to note."

The Dutch foreign minister, who left Friday after a three-day official visit to Jordan, praised the endeavours pursued by His Majesty King Hussein to reach a solution for the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Van Der Broek added that the Arab peace plan adopted at Fez last September was received in Europe as a positive sign that the Arab World is sincerely looking for a political solution in the Middle East.

Mr. Van Der Broek reiterated Europe's support for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative announced last September. "The Reagan initiative was a step further compared to the earlier Camp David process because it recognises that a lasting presence of Israel in the occupied Arab territories is no longer acceptable," Mr. Van Der Broek said.

The Dutch foreign minister expressed his hope that the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue "will play a vital role in

combining the valuable elements incorporated in earlier peace plans."

"I would very much hope that this will provide a solid basis to the peace process in the Middle East," he said.

Mr. Van Der Broek said that he will brief his colleagues at the forthcoming meeting in Brussels of the general council of the European Economic Community (EEC), on the results of his visit to Jordan. The Dutch minister, however, stressed that "it does not sound productive at this very delicate point of time to talk about a new European initiative."

According to Mr. Van Der Broek, Europe can use its influence and relations with both the U.S. and Israel to try to contribute to the peace process.

Replying to questions by reporters, Mr. Van Der Broek stressed that the recent visits made by European ministers to Arab countries does not represent a change in the European policy towards the Middle Eastern conflict. "I am fully aware that the Netherlands has a reputation in some Arab countries in being biased towards Israel, but I believe that our policy has been even-handed," he said.

The Dutch minister added that the Netherlands endorses the Venice Declaration adopted by EEC regarding the Middle East question.

The Venice Declaration in 1980 called for the right of all states in the Middle East to have secure boundaries and for the realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It also called for

all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to be associated in any peace negotiation.

Mr. Van Der Broek refrained from elaborating on how the legitimate Palestinian rights are conceived by the EEC and whether they include the right of the Palestinian people to statehood. He said that it is not the EEC's task to define the concept of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and this should be left to the parties involved.

"The talks conducted between King Hussein and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat have a lot to do in filling in the concept of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," he said. Mr. Van Der Broek stressed the importance of the outcome of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue and said that he expects the EEC to commend its results.

However, he refused to comment on what he expects the outcome to be. He expressed his opinion that much of the results of these talks will be clarified in the next meeting of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) which will convene next Monday in Algiers.

The Dutch minister stressed the urgency in finding a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict. He said that he was deeply touched by the conditions of Palestinian refugees camps after he visited a camp in Marka.

Mr. Van Der Broek also said that he was impressed by the progress achieved in the economic field in Jordan, and particularly in the Jordan Valley.

Hussein renews support for Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein spent nine hours in Baghdad Thursday to renew Jordan's staunch support for Iraq in its war with Iran, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The King met President Saddam Hussein who briefed him on the situation at the front, where Iran launched an offensive last Monday.

"King Hussein stressed Jordan's support for the Iraqi brothers because of its belief that any aggression on any part of Arab lands constitutes an aggression on the entire Arab Nation," Petra said.

The King called on the Arab countries to abide by the Arab League covenant and the Arab Defence Pact and rally to the support of Iraq in its "just battle," the agency said.

The King and the president also discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian problem, Petra said.

The King, who returned to Amman Thursday, was accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Zakar, and the Jordanian ambassador to Iraq.

During the visit, the Jordanian team also held talks with Iraqi Revolutionary Council Vice-Chairman Izzat Ibrahim, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, Vice-President Taha Mohieddin Ma'roof, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and the head of the Iraqi president's office, Khalid Abdul Munim Rashid.

15 corpses found in S. Lebanon

VIENNA (R) — Fifteen bodies, many of them Palestinian refugees, have been found near a refugee camp at Sidon in southern Lebanon over the past two weeks, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) said Friday.

Rightist Christian militia forces warned 10 refugee families near Sidon last Wednesday to leave within 24 hours and move into the Ain Al Hilweh camp or another further south, the Vienna-based agency said in a statement.

About 13 other families, similarly warned, have received tents from UNRWA and are sharing plots of land with others in Ain Al Hilweh, which shelters about 15,000 people, the agency added.

"The potential for further intimidation of refugees in the Sidon area is enormous," the statement said.

After an explosion at Mieh Mieh camp in the same region earlier this week, UNRWA head Olaf Rydbeck said Israeli forces which control the area were responsible for the safety of the civilian population there.

About 50,000 refugees are receiving emergency aid from UNRWA in the Sidon area.

Neapolitans stage protest against organised crime

NAPLES (R) — Tens of thousands of workers, students, shopkeepers and churchmen marched through the decaying streets of Naples Friday in the biggest protest against organised crime seen in the mafia strongholds of southern Italy.

Trade unions called an eight-hour general strike in the Naples region, schools closed for the day and students from all over Italy joined the procession, estimated by police at 50,000 strong, through this crime-ridden port where the murder rate is running this year at almost one a day.

Over 250 people died violently here last year as warring factions of the Neapolitan Camorra, the local mafia, battled for power.

"People have reached a turning point — we must go forward or slump back into resignation," Bishop Don Antonio Riboldi said as he walked at the head of the chanting crowd. "This march is a message of hope."

Anna Maria, a 14-year-old Naples schoolgirl marching with her friend Anna and their classmates, said: "We know our city is strangled by brutality. This is for our future."

Hundreds of schoolchildren carried hand-painted placards as they walked in torrential rain beside steelworkers, whose huge banners fluttered in a biting wind whipping in from the bay.

One small girl held a card reading "We Want a Better World." Even as the march was under way, police fought a gun battle on the outskirts of Naples with three gangsters who hijacked an international container lorry and kidnapped the driver.

One of the gunmen, 24-year-old Francesco Pernoni, was later in critical condition in a city hospital.

Police said they freed the driver unharmed and the other gunmen fled.

The latest murder came Thursday night when three gunmen blasted a 26-year-old convicted gangster with machinegun fire on the steps of his father's electrical shop. It was the 36th killing this year.

Police made 40 arrests overnight in a swoop on rival Camorra clans suspected of involvement in an international drug racket.

HOME NEWS

King tells Dutch Foreign Minister of sufferings of people under occupation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein outlined the sufferings of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories as a result of the Israeli settlement policy, during talks with Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Der Broek.

Mr. Van Der Broek, who left Amman Friday for Beirut, spent three days in Jordan during which time he had extensive talks with King Hussein at the Royal Court. In a meeting Wednesday they discussed current international issues including the Middle East situation, and the Arab and international attempts to arrive at a peaceful, just and durable settlement of the Palestinian question. The King also affirmed the need for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which condemns the forcible seizure of lands. The King also affirmed the need for the Palestinian people to be able to exercise their legitimate rights.

King Hussein called on the European states to contribute to the achievement of peace in the Middle East. He also explained the new Jordanian efforts to find a practical framework for achieving an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights. King Hussein warned against continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Iranian aggression towards Iraq. He said Iraq is waging a just war in defence of both its lands and dignity.

In a dinner given in honour of Mr. Broek Wednesday, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said Jordan is still "working to achieve

a just and durable peace capable of attaining security and stability for the area's peoples." Mr. Qasem added that Jordan has also endorsed Security Council Resolution 242 and welcomed the Reagan initiative. It is also committed to the Arab Fes summit declaration, and is currently coordinating efforts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to achieve a just and durable peace.

Mr. Qasem added that despite the Jordanian and Arab efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace, the conditions have not improved because of the Israeli rejection of all international peace initiatives. Mr. Qasem said that Israel is continuing its expansionist policy by expropriating Arab lands and constructing settlements on them in violation of international law. "Israel's expansionist policy, at the expense of its neighbours, is not only a danger to the peace and the security of the area, but to world peace and security as well," he said.

Mr. Qasem affirmed the significance of the role which Europe could play to give momentum to the peace process in the area. He called on the European states to intensify their efforts to achieve the desired peace, which fulfils the just and legitimate rights of the area's peoples.

Mr. Broek in reply said that

Dutch-Jordanian relations are strong and based on mutual respect and appreciation. "The area has witnessed some positive developments, including the Reagan initiative and the Arab Fes summit initiative," he said. "There are positive elements in the Reagan initiative, and the Fes initiative shows an Arab desire for a political solution," the Dutch Foreign Minister said.

Mr. Broek stated that the government of the Netherlands appreciates the realistic efforts of King Hussein to achieve peace in the area. "Thanks to these efforts, peace in the Middle East has now become possible," he said.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Broek said his country is prepared to do everything that it could to help establish peace in the area. On Thursday, Mr. Broek visited the National Planning Council (NPC) and was briefed by NPC President Hanna Odeh on the NPC's role in Jordan's development programme. They also discussed bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, particularly in trade, and the possibility of increasing Dutch technical aid to Jordan.

Mr. Broek and Dr. Odeh expressed hope that these relations would develop and become stronger in the future to the benefit of both countries. Mr. Broek also discussed with Jordanian officials ways of strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the economic and technical fields. During talks between the visiting Dutch and a Jordanian delegation, the two sides signed a protocol facilitating commercial land transport between the two countries.

Postal revenue increases, says Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — The statistical report issued by the Ministry of Communications shows that the volume of post in Jordan as well as the financial activity of the Ministry has increased immensely during 1982.

Ministry Under-Secretary

Mansour Ibn Tarif said the report clearly indicates that postal services to and from Jordan have increased, while rural areas, previously without a postal service, have received post. As a result, the revenues accruing to the Ministry have in turn risen.

He pointed out that the Ministry of Communications is continually engaged in the statistical study of its services and processes, as it is the major source of information for future planning, and the recruitment of a larger staff to cope with its intensified services.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Friday helped with the planting of saplings in Al Ballan forest in Na'our (Petra photo)

Queen Noor helps plant saplings to prevent creeping desertification

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor took part Friday in planting trees in Al Ballan forest in Na'our, which is supervised by the Royal Society for the Protection of the Environment

(RSPE). Queen Noor heard a briefing from the RSPE president on RSPE activities, and plans to extend the greenery of the country. He said that the RSPE had planted 6,000 forest saplings on 50 dunums of lands during this season. He also said that it had plans for the cultivation of lands not fit for fruit-bearing with forest saplings to curb the desertification.

Joint company discussed by ACDIMA

AMMAN (Petra) — The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA) began at the ACDIMA premises Thursday.

During its two-days of meetings, the board will discuss the future projects which ACDIMA plans to implement in the field of drugs production, as well as the

manufacture of syringes, veterinary vaccines, and pharmaceutical products. Discussion will also focus on studies of the medicine requirements in the Arab World, and the possibility of using petrochemical by-products and herbicides to treat patients.

The ACDIMA delegation returned to Amman from Muscat

Thursday following talks with Omani Health Ministry officials on the establishment of the Omani Arab Company for the production of medical appliances.

International Bank team discuss their projects in Jordan with Momani

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani discussed Thursday with a delegation of the International Bank currently visiting Jordan the projects which are being implemented in Jordan financed by the bank.

They also discussed other topics related to urban development such as methods of the disposal of solid refuse. Mr. Momani told the delegation that the Housing Corporation will implement urban development projects outside the Amman area, because the corporation now has the sufficient know-how and required technical equipment to do so. In particular, the corporation can now begin housing projects for people with limited income, he said.

Mr. Momani told the delegation that Jordan is suffering from a traffic and transport problem, especially in the Amman area, and in other major cities, and that the government is currently building a number of road networks connecting Amman with other Jordanian cities, to help alleviate the problem.

Speaking on the disposal of solid refuse, Mr. Momani said the problem needs a comprehensive study and solution to follow. The Water Supply Corporation (WSC) has been entrusted with implementing the public sewerage projects in the country, because it has more resources than the individual local municipalities, he said.

The delegation promised to submit a detailed report on the solid refuse subject and to find a suitable place for its disposal in the outskirts of Amman, in cooperation with the relevant government departments.

Chambers' team arrive from Khartoum

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian delegation to the meeting of the 27th session of the Arab Chambers of Commerce and Industry conference returned to Amman Thursday from Khartoum where the conference finished Wednesday.

Chairman of the Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) Bandar Al Tabba', who led the Jordanian delegation, said that the conference discussed ways of developing the agricultural sector in the Arab World. He said the conference concentrated on the role of the private sector in developing agriculture in the Arab World and that the Jordanian delegation submitted a working paper on the successful Jordanian agricultural experiment despite its meagre water resources.

Mr. Tabba' said the conference recommended the support of scientific research on agriculture, and the raising of the educational

standards in rural areas, together with introducing incentives to make farmers more productive.

Man arrested after shooting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A murder was reported last Tuesday night in Ill-yar village, the victim being a 45-year-old man. The defendant, who is from the same family as that of the victim, is alleged to have shot the dead man several times, killing him immediately.

The public prosecutor of the higher criminal court Nigoula Jreissat investigated the incident and the defendant was arrested straight away. Preliminary investigation has revealed that continuous quarrelling between the suspected murderer and the victim might have been the motive behind the crime.

JD 32,000 monument constructed in memory of Shaiker Tuameh

By Gamini Akmeemana
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Anyone driving past the centre of Fuhais nowadays is faced with a startling sight: the intersection, whose centre was empty save for wild grass and a ramshackle shed just six months ago, now boasts a nine-metre high stone monument, which spells out the name of the town, gigantesquely against the skyline.

The Shaiker Tuameh Circle, as it has been named, is the result of an effort by the Tuameh family, one of the leading families in Fuhais, to preserve the name of the late Shaiker Tuameh. In an interview with the Jordan Times, Ziad Tuameh, one of his grandsons, explained how the memory of his late grandfather caused such a drastic change in the hitherto nondescript town centre of Fuhais.

The late Shaiker Tuameh was pretty much a monument in flesh in the area of Fuhais. He served as mayor of Fuhais before being elected twice to represent the constituency in the parliament. When he died in 1969, at the age of 80, everybody in Fuhais knew him and he knew everybody. Apart from being a folk poet, he used to settle family disputes and tribal problems, serving as a father-figure to the community.

Ziad Tuameh doesn't know who first thought of building a

monument to preserve the name of his grandfather. The late mayor left eight sons and two daughters, and no one among them, or any of the grand children, now claims credit for the idea. One way or the other, the idea took hold, and it was decided to contribute to the town something more concrete than a memory.

The municipality had no objections. Sobeh Engineering Company in Amman was commissioned to design the monument. It produced four designs before one was acceptable to both the authorities and the Tuameh family. The construction, completed in six months, was relatively rapid. Strictly speaking, it isn't a circle, because the centre is oval-shaped. But that's only a minor detail. Built in sombre Grade A Ma'an stone, which is ideal for local building conditions, the monument cost JD 32,000.

It's a simple, practical design, consisting entirely of the name Al Fuhais, in Arabic, from end to end. There is a marble water fountain, and one day one of the flagstaffs will fly the town's own flag. No such flag at present exists, but the designers of the monument have undertaken to make one, thus making Al Fuhais the first population centre in Jordan with its own colours.

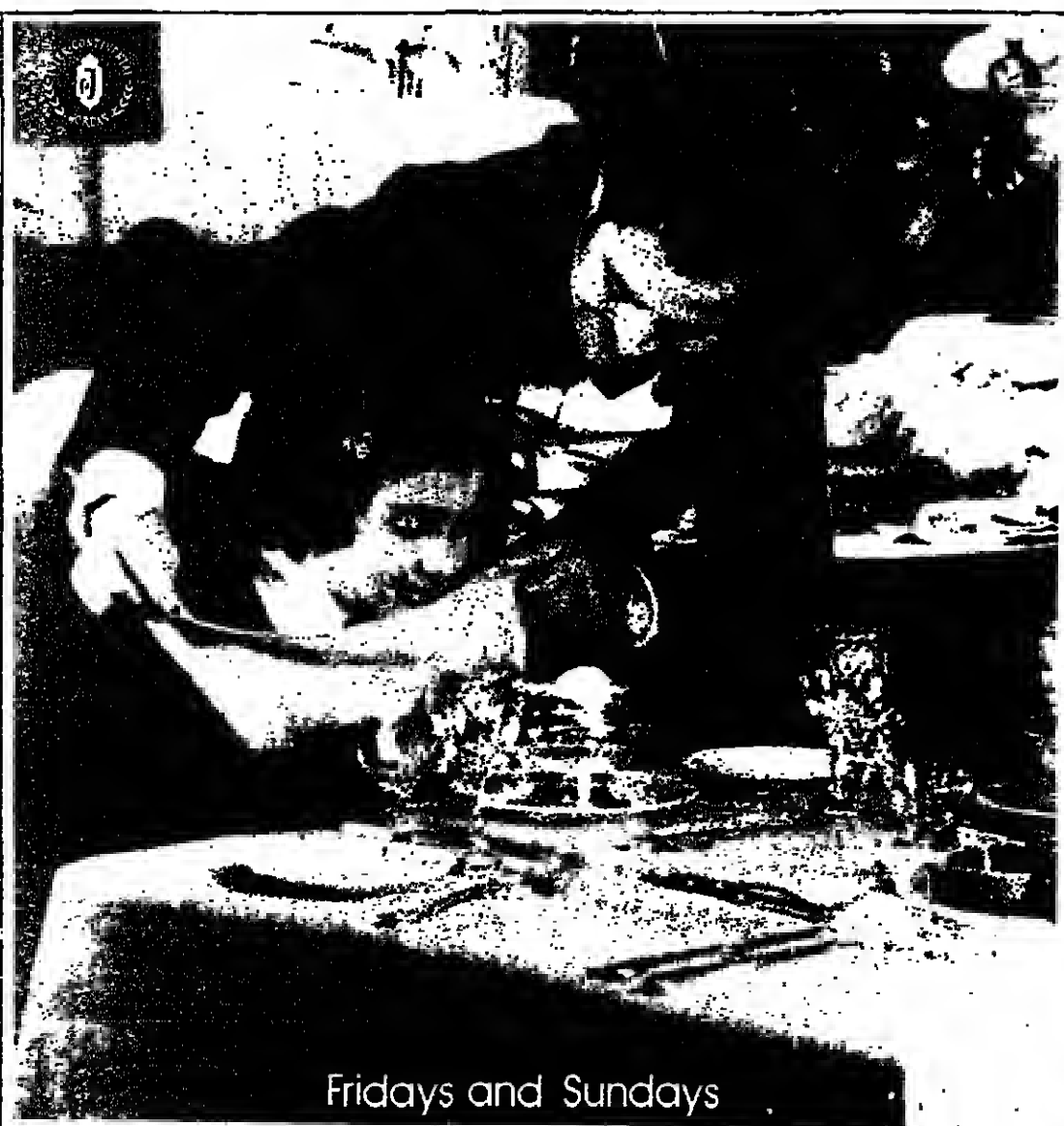
The three designs which were rejected for various reasons were

grander in scope. One envisaged two convex walls enclosing a life-size bronze horse. But this would have necessitated the import of such a sculpture from Europe, and it was agreed that the cost would have been prohibitive.

Besides, as architect Milan Arian, the designer, pointed out, bronze is hardly suitable for the local environment, with a big cement factory kicking up a few hundred metres away from the city centre. The present design, made entirely out of grey Ma'an stone, is not only cheaper to build; it is also cheaper to maintain.

The intersection is quite small, and the idea of a monument twenty metres in diameter (about 600 sq. metres) alarmed the cement factory, who foresaw an obstacle to the manoeuvrability of their trailers. But the designers were able to demonstrate that even the longest trailers could negotiate past the circle without any trouble.

Thus everybody is reasonably happy; the Tuameh family has done something unusual and praiseworthy in memory of its late grandfather. The town centre looks distinguished, the Shaiker Tuameh Circle setting it apart from many other similar towns in Jordan. People driving past Fuhais have something to look at, a landmark that serves to give pride to a human settlement.



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Review of agriculture goes ahead

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Agriculture Ministry Thursday. The conference reviewed the general agricultural situation in the country and the agriculture ministry's participation in the agricultural statistics survey which will be conducted by the General Statistics Department. The meeting was attended by Agriculture Ministry Under-Secretary.



The twenty metre in diameter monument to the late Shaiker Tuameh under construction in the centre of Fuhais (Jordan Times photo)

FEATURES

By Richard Cowper

Chinese immigrant tycoon seeks wider horizons

JAKARTA. — In little over four decades, Mr. Liem Sioe Liong, a first-generation Chinese immigrant, has built up a widely diversified Indonesian business empire which in terms of both turnover and profit ranks as one of the largest privately owned conglomerates in South-East Asia.

The past year or so has, even so, greatly enhanced Mr. Liem's reputation as one of the country's most powerful entrepreneurs, and as the Taipei, or leader, of the Chinese business community in Indonesia.

The deal, valuing the JFSH offshoot at U.S. \$12 million, is associated with a move by the Liem family to acquire control of Hagemeyer, the Dutch trading group. The Liems are seeking 51 per cent of Hagemeyer at a price of some \$17.5 million.

This apart, Mr. Liem has helped to wipe out his only competitor in the Indonesian flour milling business, going on to take over two Hong Kong companies, so laying the basis for a successful \$75 million bid to acquire an 80 per cent stake in the Hibernia Bank of San Francisco. California's 12th largest bank, and has set in train a 6 million tonne expansion of his Indonesian cement empire.

In addition, he has taken his group into new pastures with a major stake in a \$800 million steel cold rolling mill, soon to be built in Indonesia.

This spate of activity by Indonesia's most influential, but perhaps not richest, businessman arises in a country in which he was neither born nor bred.

His rise to eminence in Indonesia's business community is a classic rags-to-riches story. He was born in 1918 in the South China province of Fukien and, at the age of 20 — speaking not a word of English and apparently illiterate — he cut home ties to join his uncle and elder brother in the central Javanese town of Kudus, where he helped run a small trading company, based largely on peanut oil.

Liem's big break came in 1945-49 with Indonesia's waging war for independence from the Dutch. With the country split into Republican and Colonialist sectors, Liem saw the opportunities

offered by a Republican army desperate for food, clothes, arms and medical supplies.

Smuggling of commodities — notably sugar and cloves for the country's Kretek cigarette industry — and Liem's strengthening contacts with senior Indonesian military officers — became the keys to a fast expansion of his business empire.

His greatest stroke of luck, however, came when the Diponegoro army division set up its headquarters in Semarang, and Liem struck up a friendship with a young but up-and-coming Lieutenant Colonel.

When that lieutenant colonel became president after an abortive coup attempt in 1965, Liem had known Suharto for 14 years, and a close bond of mutual trust and respect had grown up between the two.

In a country where the army is not only the main source of political power, but is also heavily involved in business, Liem's military contacts have been invaluable, and his position as friend and financial adviser to President Suharto has done much to raise his stature within both local and foreign business communities.

Today, Mr. Liem Sioe Liong's assets are indeed enormous. Together with Indonesian partners such as Djuhar Sutanto, the president's step-brother Sudwikatmono, and Liem's sons Anthony, Andre and Albert, the Liem group is believed to control more than 40 Indonesian and about a dozen foreign companies, with interests ranging from banking and finance to cement, trade, property, steel, textiles, motor-vehicle assembly and flour milling.

The group's interests involve a spider's web of cross holdings and directorships. Mr. Liem's empire is very much the product of a first generation capitalist within a potentially hostile environment.

There is widespread popular resentment of the small but powerful Chinese business community in Indonesia. Mr. Liem and his group, therefore, go out of the way to maintain a low profile.

The strong growth of the group over the last decade and a half has a number of important questions. The group is clearly still a family enterprise based on its founder Mr. Liem Sioe Liong. As such, its Indonesian operations may be susceptible to political change.

Mr. Liem is seen by some as being overdependent on his friends in the establishment. In a

country where there is widespread resentment of rich Chinese, he could be a prime target if President Suharto were forced to step down and a more nationalistic ruling military elite called the shots. Says one foreign banker: "Maybe that's why he's moving fast to diversify overseas."

In the short term, at least, the positions of both President Suharto and Mr. Liem seem assured. Beyond 1988, however, by which time the president will have been in power for well over 20 years, the outlook becomes less certain. Even more difficult to assess is how the Liem group of companies is coping with the modern management demands which impose themselves on such a fast growing and diversified empire.

Mr. Liem and his son Anthony, who appears to be his chosen suc-

cessor, seek to hold a tight rein over all the company's operations. But with more than 40 companies to oversee and the persistent demands of secrecy in a country where this is the rule rather than the exception, the Liem family faces difficulties in ensuring financial and management efficiency.

In the words of one Japanese businessman of long Indonesian experience: "Reconciling personal control with the demands of modern business management is always a problem for a family group, but for a first generation Chinese capitalist in Indonesia it can be a major headache."

With the successful bid for Hibernia Bank of California last year, and the avowed intention of investing in Europe, one thing seems clear: That Mr. Liem Sioe Liong is intent on becoming in the near future an international business name to conjure with.

— The Financial Times news features

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Sharon goes, shadow stays

ISRAELI Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's forced withdrawal from the Begin government is unlikely to foreshadow a change in Israeli policy towards the withdrawal of the rest of the Israeli army from the occupied Arab territories, including Lebanon. If anything, the general's departure is likely to make his prime minister and mentor even more determined about hanging on to what he has left — Arab land, resources and all.

Judging by reactions to the Kahan commission's findings on Israel's role in the Sabra and Shatila massacres last September, there has been hardly any disagreement in world public opinion, including the Arab, that the recommendations of the inquiry benefited Israel first and foremost. By adopting these recommendations, after lengthy manoeuvres by the Israeli cabinet, Begin and his partners no doubt deliberated on how to gain the maximum for their policies, especially in their feud with the Americans over the future of the occupied Arab territories, as well.

In light of their long and hard experience

with the Begin administration, neither the Arabs nor the Americans should forget this and fall prey to a new Israeli trap that is being set up right now.

Whether Sharon stays as a minister without portfolio in the Israeli cabinet or he is replaced at the defence ministry by Israel's Washington ambassador, Moshe Arens, or both, Begin is unlikely to be weakened politically, nor should it occur to anybody that if the prime minister decided to add the responsibility for the Israeli war machine to his post, the job of softening the Israeli military would be any easier either.

Let it be understood by the world at large, but especially by the Americans: Begin let go of his unquestionable loyalty to Sharon only under extreme pressure. And he will never give up his dreams for the West Bank unless there is as much, if not greater, pressure. Force, or its equivalent is the only language the obdurate Israeli prime minister seems to understand.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. must check Israeli settlement policies

Prominent Israeli Foreign Ministry official Yosef Borj Thursday said that the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories would continue even if Defence Minister Sharon lost his job.

It must be reiterated that such a policy can not go on unchecked by the U.S. administration, as all peace efforts in the Middle East are futile unless Israel is pressured both into abandoning its settlement policies in the West Bank and Gaza, and withdrawing from Lebanon.

The new Israeli message is meant to dissuade all who thought the U.S. government capable of con-

trolling the aggressive policies of Israel regardless of whether Sharon remains in the cabinet. It may turn out that the only use for the Reagan initiative is to get Israel to stop its settlement policies, however what is certain is that as long as the Israelis continue thus there is no chance of peace in the area.

The Palestine National Council is convening soon, and unless the U.S. bolsters its credibility against those continued Israeli policies, American peace proposals for the region will not find ears even to listen to their rhetoric.

Al Dustour: Israeli democracy is fake democracy

The Kahan inquiry report on Israeli officials' responsibility in the Beirut massacres has been manipulated by pro-Zionist mass media propagandists to the West to praise "Israeli justice and democracy". Yet, if others need proof of the fake nature of Israeli democracy, we, the Arabs, have uncovered its demagogic essence.

Democracy, a noble human value, derives its truthfulness from the ends it serves. Israel, ever since its creation, has been a vehicle for Zionist ambitions which required a mask to cover its inhuman and racist attitude towards the Arabs, and the Palestinian people in particular. The best mask for such an approach is rare other than a falsified form of democracy.

Sawt Al Shaab: Israel misleads world with Kahan inquiry

Regardless of the publicity given to the Kahan Committee inquiry which reveals Israeli involvement in and responsibility for the slaughter of hundreds of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in the Sabra and Shatila massacre, it is obvious that the Israelis aim to use the report to show the "democratic" face of Israeli politics.

Whether Defence Minister Sharon and Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan are considered guilty of the massacre or not, it is not names that matter, but a continued terrorist policy characteristic of Israel

ever since it came into being as an embodiment of the colonialist and racist Zionist ideology.

Much of the talk about "punishing" those who are responsible belongs to the long-practised demagoguery aimed at misleading world public opinion, and portraying Israel, particularly to the West, as an oasis of democracy in the "uncivilised" Arab desert. It is also meant to cover up the anti-peace stand being adopted by Israel with regard to the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon.

View from America

Coming to terms with the Arabs

By Franz Schurmann

Professor Franz Schurmann teaches history and sociology at the University of California-Berkeley and is also co-founder and editor of the Pacific News Service. He wrote several books, like *The Logic of World Power and the Politics of Escalation*, and is a noted commentator on world affairs. He speaks several European languages fluently as well as several Chinese dialects and has recently taken up Arabic. This is the first article of a weekly column by Prof. Schurmann on the Middle East, written for the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i.

It is no secret that a great cultural gap separates the Middle East and the U.S. Not because we are all that different as human beings, but because our historical paths have not crossed all that much. Though the number of Middle Easterners and Muslims are fast increasing in the U.S., till recently there were very few. And Islam seemed like an exotic desert religion. If Europeans were a common presence in the Middle East, Americans, till well after World War II, were few. Christianity has been familiar

to Middle Easterners for centuries, but its American variant only appeared in the last 100 years and then mainly in the form of missionaries, oil men, and soldiers.

Because of this gap, many Middle Easterners are convinced that the ties of history and culture that bind us to Western Europe and Israel will prevail over the political and economic ties that link us to the Arab Middle East. This is clearly what Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini thinks, a man steeped in culture and history.

For him the gap between the "Great Satan", the U.S., the "House of God", Islam, is absolute. To be honest, one would have to say that the Ayatollah's views are widely shared in the U.S.

For most Americans, as opinion polls have shown, it is the Ayatollah who appears as the Great Satan. But beyond him the entire world of Islam seems at best strange and at worst demonic to these ordinary Americans. The Arabs are seen as either fabulously wealthy or pathetically poor; Ira-

nians as fanatics; Turks as cruel jailers.

For those of us who love Arab food and delight in the sounds of Arab or Middle Eastern music, it is hard to find restaurants. In a land where cosmopolitanism in food tastes is eagerly pursued, it is hard to find even a handful of Arab, Iranian or Turkish restaurants in big American cities. Owners of the few such restaurants admit their business suffers from a widespread bias which the OPEC oil crisis followed by the Iranian hostage crisis only made worse.

But there is a quality about America and Americans which alternately puzzles or delights or infuriates foreigners. We change fast, and maybe never in our history faster than now.

Take China and the Chinese until only a decade or so ago. We persecuted them, did not allow them to immigrate and, if they did, not to bring their wives or buy land here. When Communists took power in 1949, we were driven to a red-hot fever of fury, ready to

ravage them with nuclear bombs if they did not submit to our demands. That attitude was shared by our elites and by most ordinary people who were deeply infected with racism that held people of darker or black skin irremediably inferior to all with pale skin.

The Chinese here reacted by withdrawing into their mysterious ghettos and often making a living by offering cheap restaurant food blended to the American taste. Yet, somewhere, voices began to rise suggesting that maybe all this was a dangerous mistake. First came the elite voices, particularly scholars close to the State Department's "Sinologists"; who suggested that we, sooner or later had to go along with the eight or nine hundred million Chinese. Then, as wars got worse in the Far East, some businessmen began to argue that war was making it bad for enterprises from which the U.S. could earn vast profits.

Today the U.S. and "Communist China" are virtual allies. And an economic boom sweeps all over East Asia (even

with a recession-induced slowdown) from which both the U.S. and China profit. And ordinary Chinese people have, amazingly become quite popular in the U.S. In fact, they lead all other ethnic groups in per capita income, and are in the vanguard of scientific and cultural innovation.

It might be of interest to Middle Easterners to know that for many decades the only other world civilisation to be given special recognition in the State Department's Foreign Service has been the Arabic. "Arabists" and "Sinologists" were the two great exceptions to the rule that no diplomat must learn a foreign language other than French too well.

If today there are fears among many people in the Arab World that the U.S. is going to slide back to its old oil and Israel foreign policies, there is also a rapidly spreading recognition in the U.S. that for both moral and political reasons the U.S. must come to terms with the world of the Arabs and of Islam as it has with the vast world of China.

The bric-a-brac, unglamorous side of disarmament

C.D. seldom makes the headlines

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

GENEVA — Shrouded from the publicity glare that surrounds U.S. Soviet arms talks, 40 nations are working quietly in Geneva to expand the scope of global disarmament. They are concerned with poisonous gases, nuclear tests, radiological weapons, how to protect small countries against nuclear blackmail, and how to prevent an arms race in space.

Back in session with a crowded agenda, the Committee on Disarmament (CD) continues a 37-year-long United Nations involvement with the less dramatic aspects of arms control.

Committee officials admit they deal with the bric-a-brac of disarmament, the unglamorous side that seldom hits the headlines, but they say the plodding work is worthwhile.

"Elsewhere in Geneva, U.S.-Soviet negotiations are under way on strategic and European-based missiles — what diplomats call the 'sexier' part of arms control.

For the Disarmament Committee, the best hope this year is to

push through a ban on chemical warfare. Last week, the panel gained a welcome boost with morale-lifting speeches by U.S. Vice President George Bush and the Canadian and West German foreign ministers. Such visitors are rare in the austere marble-walled chamber of Geneva's Palais des Nations, where the committee meets twice a year, for about three months each spring and summer.

Officials said the three leaders came to dramatise a Western commitment to across-the-board disarmament in a year that is seen as crucial in efforts to control nuclear and other weapons. Set up in its present form four years ago, the CD consists of a hotchpotch of governments covering the political spectrum. They split into three groups, 21 neutral or Non-aligned, 10 Western, eight Communist, with China regarded as a special case.

Cemetery

Because no decision can be taken by the only world-wide negotiating body on disarmament

except unanimously, moods are often spent haggling over relatively minor issues. While Western nations show increasing interest in the committee's work, Soviet delegate Viktor Israellian last week charged it had failed to produce a single agreement for nearly seven years, and called it a "cemetery of disarmament".

U.S. Ambassador Louis Fields admits the group "has slipped out of public attention," but sees plenty of useful work to be done. "CD is no dead-letter drop," he says. A leading diplomat believes there are good prospects for closing loopholes in existing treaties on chemical weapons but says that "ultimately it all depends on the super powers."

The committee, an autonomous body loosely linked to the U.N., is acutely aware that no agreements can take effect unless they are accepted by the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Although the Reagan administration has blocked negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, it has gone along with CD efforts to work out an adequate policing system.

This is also viewed as a hopeful area for progress to 1985. The U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union agreed in 1963 to ban nuclear tests in the atmosphere, underwater and in outer space, but failed to act on underground testing.

Since then the disarmament committee has been joined by France and China, the only other acknowledged nuclear weapons states. Both have so far refused to accept a testing ban. The U.S. says it will sign a ban on underground verification procedures are laid down. In the U.S. view, Moscow must agree first to on-site inspection.

Verification — basically how to prevent cheating — is a major hurdle also in efforts to draw up a convention banning development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons. The U.S. has accused the Soviet Union of faking such weapons to be used in Afghanistan and Indochina.

"What is a chemical weapon?" a Swedish delegate asks. "Herbicides can have dual purposes. Tear gas can be used both for riot control and as a weapon."

Western countries, in seeking safeguards, are running into trouble from their own chemical manufacturers who fear that checks on factories could expose sensitive business secrets.

On nuclear tests, the West would prefer to ban all blasts below ground even if intended for peaceful research, arguing that every nuclear experiment has potential military value. This is being resisted by India, Pakistan, Brazil and Argentina. They are among a slowly growing number of countries which are believed capable of producing nuclear bombs.

Sweden is holding out for rules that would make the bombing of civilian nuclear power plants a crime, something the West believes may be technically and legally impossible to enforce.

The neutral and Non-aligned bloc want priority attention for a comprehensive programme of disarmament, a wide-ranging global blueprint that would lay guidelines for future action. The West is wary, saying such broad commitments could raise false hopes and set unrealistic targets.

Security has improved but people still live under threat of violence

Uganda is slowly on the mend

By Andrew Hill

Reuter

KAMPALA — During the bloody rule of former dictator Idi Amin, Ugandans greeted friends they had not seen for a while with a relieved "I thought you were lost" — and it is a sign of their continuing fears that the greeting is still used.

Despite a real improvement in security since President Milton Obote's government took office in December 1980, Ugandans still live under the threat of violence.

In two weeks last month 50 civilians were brutally killed in an area just outside Kampala where anti-government guerrillas operate. And on the 34 kilometre road all travellers take from Entebbe international airport to Kampala, the driver of the president's Limousine was shot dead in his own car, apparently by car thieves, residents reported.

Yet despite such incidents, Western diplomats here say the security situation has improved and, coupled with a recovery of the economy, is a sign that Uganda is slowly on the mend.

"The security situation is much better. The unpleasant incidents

are becoming more and more isolated," said one envoy with a long service record in east Africa.

The visitors' barometer of Uganda's security climate since Amin was chased from the country in 1979 is the number of army road blocks around the capital and the incidence of unexplained gunfire at night. "It used to be bang-bang all night every night here but nowadays you can go for weeks without hearing a shot fired," a Western businessman said.

Army road blocks, once described by church leaders as places of torture, robbery and rape for ordinary Ugandans, have almost disappeared in the last year. Diplomats attribute this to a genuine attempt by the Obote government to confine troops to barracks after widespread reports that soldiers were harassing innu-

cent civilians.

But ordinary Ugandans say they still feel threatened by the heavily-armed security forces.

An airport worker who begged anonymously confided: "Even if you are poor the soldiers will take from you what you have. Even if you have nothing and are in bed with an empty stomach, they will come and steal your mattress."

The Uganda National Liberation Army, UNLA, is based on men who lived in exile during Amin's reign and who, together with Tanzanian troops, routed him and his forces. Many of them had no military training, diplomats say.

Last March, in response to a government request, a 40-man Commonwealth team began a programme at Jinja, east of here, aimed at giving UNLA NCOs some military grounding in the hope that this would improve discipline. Western diplomats report that the scheme has shown some encouraging results and is likely to be extended.

Low pay

But they say a prime cause of army indiscipline is low pay and poor conditions which leads some soldiers to robbery and violence against civilians in their area.

"The main problem is low pay. A private gets about 1,200 shillings (\$10) a month," a diplomat said. This buys him little more than one bunch of green bananas, the staple food. "The soldiers are supposed to be fed by the army but the logistics are so bad that mess food sometimes never gets to them," the diplomat said.

Such conditions are not good for the morale of soldiers fighting the two main guerrilla groups, the Uganda Resistance Movement (URM), led by former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, and the Uganda Freedom Movement, led by Andrew Kayunga.

Since late last year government troops have been carrying out anti-guerrilla operations in a triangle of land formed by two roads leading out of Kampala to

Hoima, in the northwest, and Masindi in the north.

It is in this area of Lower Mpigi and Mubende districts that reports of civilians being killed originate. The 50 who died were said by the government to have been shot by "bandits," the government's term for the guerrillas.

Last month a Kenyan newspaper published a URM statement claiming that the rebels had killed more than 1,200 troops in the area and controlled 1,000 square km of territory.

Diplomats are sceptical of the claim, but they point out that the army does appear to be bogged down in the area. In recent weeks the government has produced several hundred "bandits" and says hundreds more are surrendering. It says that the rebels are short of food and guns.

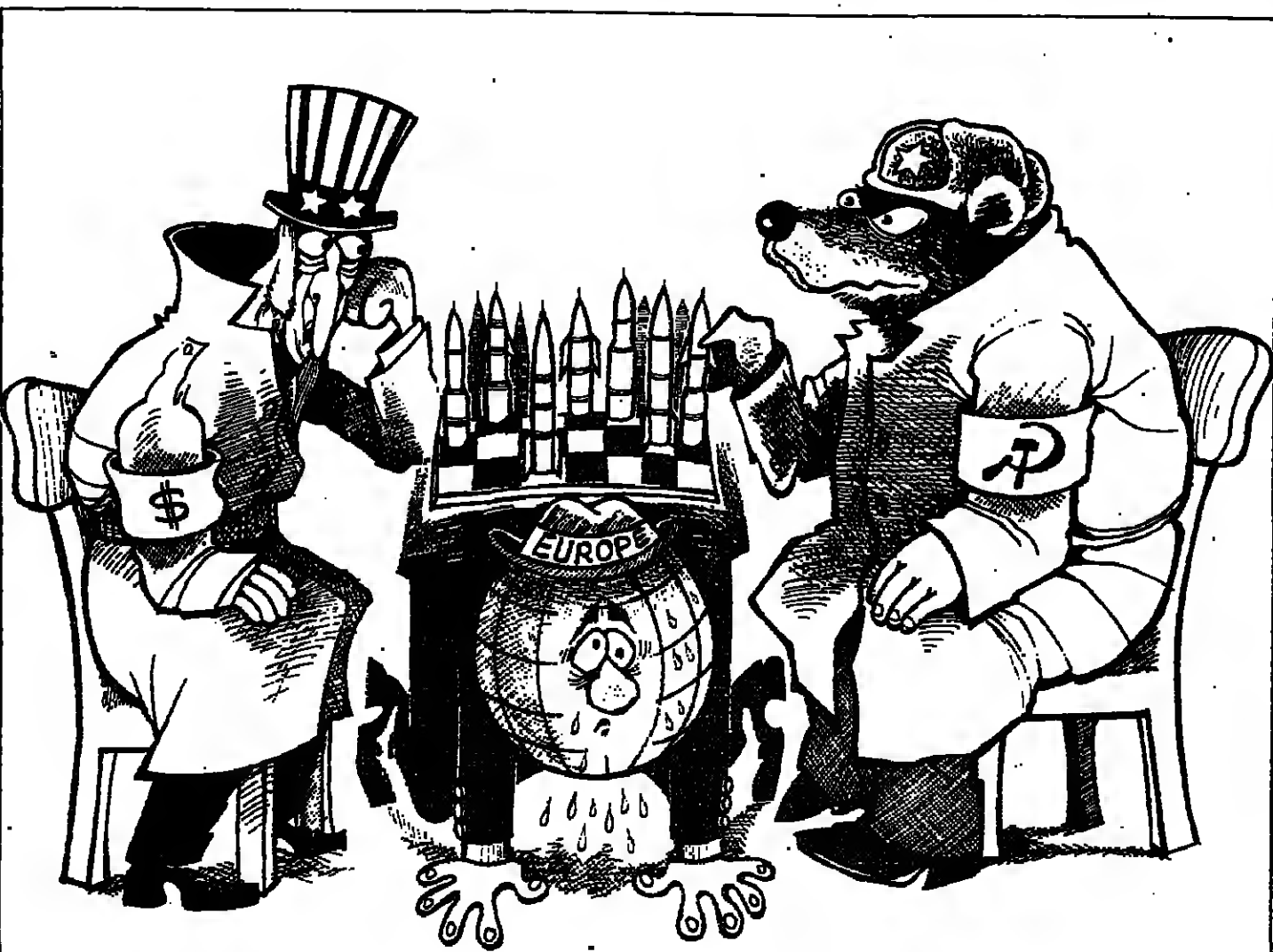
In the past 12 months the guerrillas' only spectacular operation was a raid on the main army barracks in Kampala in which the government says 60 rebels were killed. A third guerrilla movement led by Amin's former finance minister, Moses Ali, has been rendered virtually ineffective in the West Nile area of Uganda by the army, diplomats say.

But as in the case of the "no-go" triangle, civilians have suffered as a result of the insecurity. And workers say thousands are still fleeing into Sudan after a new anti-guerrilla drive in the northern Myoga area.

Even in Kampala there are refugees from "insecurity" in the Lower Mpigi and Mubende districts. Some 700 sleep at night in the Rybaga cathedral because they have nowhere else to go.

"They say they were attacked by men in army uniform but whether they were army or not I don't know," said Joseph Mukasa, director of the cathedral's social programme. The government denies that troops harass civilians. But diplomats believe they often do.

Asked to comment, a Ugandan civil servant quoted a saying by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere: "when elephants fight, it is the grass that is hurt."



LETTERS

More of Randa Habib

To the Editor: ✓

I would like to express my interest in Randa Habib's Corner. To tell you the truth it is the first thing I read when I take your newspaper. However, I would like to ask you:

- 1) Why isn't this corner published every day?
- 2) Why isn't it translated into Arabic and published in local papers?

The subjects treated by Miss Habib should be read by Arabic speaking readers who will, I am sure, enjoy them as much as we do.

Jalil Yehyeh

Amman.

إلى رندا حبيب

Spring 1980

Cross-cultural marriages: Does love really conquer all?



Marwan Muasher

Beginning a fortnightly commentary—sometimes serious, sometimes lighthearted—on current issues of human and social concern.

Omar K., a young Jordanian student, is studying abroad in a culture different from our own. There, he meets a young lady and falls in love with her. The relationship, after a while, becomes serious and marriage is contemplated. Omar is confronted with a dilemma. On the one hand, he wants to go back to his country, and is afraid the girl will not like it

there. On the other, he truly loves the girl and would like to share his life with her. The decision he must take will affect his whole life. What is he to do?

Omar's story is becoming more and more familiar as the number of Jordanians studying abroad is increasing each day. Those who get married to foreign wives have problems different from those in other "usual" marriages.

Although I cannot claim I am an expert on the subject, I want to address some of these problems and discuss whether such marriages can work.

It is difficult to list the problems of inter-culture marriages in terms of their order of importance. Therefore, I will not attempt such an ordering. I will just talk about some of the problems that can be a source of friction in such marriages.

One big and obvious problem that immediately comes to mind is the language barrier. This is not just a question of being able to speak or understand Arabic, for this is a temporary problem that time will resolve. Rather, it is the difficulty of capturing and understanding a whole culture and reflecting this through the language, which after all is in part an expression of this culture.

The couple will face many difficulties at first because of this language barrier. Their associations with people will have to be selective. It will be more difficult to break when making new acquaintances. Conversations will have to be carried out in English (which is often the common lan-

guage regardless of the wife's nationality) when in company, something which is very awkward to do no matter how understanding the group is. But again, this will hopefully serve as an additional incentive for the wife to learn Arabic, and such difficulties, provided the marriage survives its first crucial years, will begin to fade away.

It is the more subtle and intricate problems associated with language that I think might cause friction. The wife (I am assuming that in most cases, the woman is the foreigner) may understand and speak Arabic enough for her to communicate with people, but will she capture it enough to go beyond the somewhat superficial level of everyday conversations with people to the more formidable task of expressing herself naturally in her husband's language?

Having to speak a foreign tongue all the time is very difficult for both the husband and the wife. For no matter how fluent one is in a foreign language, one cannot always capture and express feelings fully in a language other than one's own. In other words, sometimes one can only be one's complete self in one's own language. Both partners might feel frustrated at times, they might not be able to express themselves or their emotions fully at times in the other's language.

Another important problem, interrelated with the first, is the culture problem. This is more difficult to solve than the language one. There are many habits that

we learn from culture. Many of these we change as we go through new and different experiences in life. But again there are many that we don't change. The way we learn to approach things, to perceive things, our outlook on life, our thought processes, are very difficult to change. All of these

"A foreigner is almost by definition looked upon as an outsider. They will almost certainly face the problem of acceptance by others, especially the foreign wife. She will be scrutinised and watched more closely than if she was a native."

have been engraved in us time and again at a character-forming age, and it is very difficult all of a sudden to start seeing life through different eyes.

This goes beyond the major and obvious differences in culture to the small, insignificant practices. For culture does not only mean our attitude towards women, or the way we dress, or our songs, but it also means things like saying "Namman" after a shower, or men kissing each other on particular occasions, or serving coffee for guests, etc. Many small, insignificant practices, if disregarded upon, can build up to become a major source of friction. Again, time will solve part of the problem as the wife has the chance to understand better, if not to totally agree with, the culture and the

practices. But whether the couple can come to terms with a workable arrangement between themselves remains an open question.

A foreigner is almost by definition looked upon as an outsider. The couple is certainly not an "ordinary" one. Therefore, they will almost surely face the pro-

blems of acceptance by others, especially the foreign wife. She will be scrutinised and watched more closely than if she was a native. The slightest "error" she makes will be immediately criticised. Any goodwill gestures from her side will be taken for granted instead of appreciated. She, not the husband's family or friends, will be expected at almost all times to make all the sacrifices.

Society is, unfortunately, not usually very open-minded about foreigners. People of the same country always tend to think of themselves as the best; I guess it is almost a natural and universal attitude. Nonetheless, it will give way to feelings of inadequacy or not belonging, and it will make the process of mixing with people and society more difficult still. It will

also arouse some feelings of guilt in the husband, who might feel responsible for what his wife is going through. This is in addition to other problems such as children and which culture do they belong to, religious problems if the couple belong to different religions, etc.

Readers might get the impression that I believe such obstacles are insurmountable. But the fact that we have examples of marriages that have worked and are working means that the obstacles can be surmounted. What, then, do these marriages have going for them?

The first and most obvious answer is love. No, I haven't read too many love stories nor did I watch too many movies. But I think that the importance of love is often forgotten or under-estimated. Love cannot solve everything, nor is it a sufficient factor for marriage to work, but it is a good start. There are many instances when all the problems that I talked about overwhelm love and the marriage crumbles, but there are other instances where love helps to overcome the problems and the marriage survives.

The chance to truly know and love someone does not come often in one's life. Once it does, it is difficult to let it pass, even if the marriage will bring additional problems with it. The person is not necessarily afraid there are no other girls he might love, only that the chance to meet them might not arise again. The fact that in most cases, the relationship has a healthy

lity and natural time for developing in an academic atmosphere is certainly a plus. The couple would have shared many things together and had a lot in common, having gone through similar experiences.

This is in addition to some other pluses such as the chance to learn more about another culture in a way not otherwise possible, the broader view and more open-mindedness one usually acquires about people and life, etc.

Obviously, there are some factors that would enhance the chances for such marriages to succeed. The ability of the couple, particularly the foreign wife, to adapt and cope with the new environment is crucial. At the same time, the native husband should not expect too much at once from his foreign wife. The fact remains that she is not and will never be a "true native". The couple should accept each other as they are, and try to work out their differences with the knowledge that they are willing to deal with the additional problems inherent in their marriage.

It would be helpful if the wife works or engages in social activities of some sort. This will help fill her time, would let her feel she is truly sharing in her husband's life, would give her a sense of contributing and thus belonging to society, and would allow her to come in immediate contact with society, thus understanding it better. A little love, encouragement and understanding by the husband's family would not hurt, either. So, where does all this lead us?

So, Omar, let me assure you that if you decide not to attempt the marriage, I will be the first to support you and help you through your dark moments; and if you decide to give it a try, I will also be the first to support you and congratulate you. The decision is yours.

Egypt tackles dilemma of too many people, too little land

By Patrick Massey
Reuters

CAIRO — A major goal of Egypt's new five-year development plan is to tackle the problem of too many people eating too much food from too little farmland.

There was a time when the lush lands of the Nile valley used to feed all Egypt with plenty to spare for export. Now Egypt grows only half the food it consumes and buys the rest abroad at a cost of some \$2.5 billion a year, nearly 25 per cent of the nation's total import bill.

Three reasons are commonly cited for this: expanding population, loss of agricultural land to industry and individual overconsumption. This last factor, rare in a Third World country, is made possible by heavy subsidies which keep basic foodstuffs in reach of even the poorest Egyptian.

Critics have long argued that these subsidies, which at \$2.5 billion a year swallow up 14 per cent of government expenditure, dangerously distort the economy and boost inflation.

So far the government of President Hosni Mubarak has turned a deaf ear to this argument. Ministers still shudder at the memory of the riots in 1977 when food prices were raised.

As a result the basic loaf of bread still sells at one piastre, little more than one U.S. cent. But it takes three piastres to produce

and making up the difference costs the treasury about one billion dollars a year, roughly equivalent to the annual income from the Suez Canal.

One foreign agricultural expert commented: "The fact is that Egyptians eat too much. They must have one of the highest caloric intakes in the world."

To reduce excess consumption

"A farmer finds it more profitable to sell his soil to a developer and move off to work in the city. The result is a shortage of skilled labour."

the government is seeking ways to limit subsidies to the neediest section of the community.

About 13 per cent of the \$41 billion allocated to the five-year plan is earmarked for developing agriculture. There are projects for improving irrigation and drainage, increasing use of fertilisers and most of all for reversing the decline in agricultural acreage.

More than 95 per cent of Egypt's million square kilometres is uncultivated, uninhabited desert. The remaining fertile areas have been heavily reduced in recent years by the spread of industry on arable land. Foreign experts blame this largely on a pricing policy which pays the farmer too little for his crops.

"A farmer finds it more profitable to sell his soil to a developer and move off to work in the city," one expert said. "The result is a shortage of skilled farm labour."

To counter this the government has launched an ambitious programme to reclaim for cultivation some 12,000 square kilometres (4,500 square miles) of desert.

Even on the present shrinking acreage agricultural production increases but at a rate barely enough to keep pace with population growth. Now estimated at 45 million, the population is believed to be increasing by about a million people every 10 months.

Checking such growth has been mentioned as another goal of the five-year plan. But methods of achieving it, in a country with natural resistance to birth control on social and religious grounds, have been only vaguely defined.

Another factor affecting food production has been lower soil fertility since construction of the Aswan High Dam in the 1970s held back the annual Nile floods

which used to deposit rich layers of sediment on the fields. To overcome this about \$274 million are being spent on new fertiliser plants.

The main target areas for increasing crops are in wheat, sugar, vegetable oil, lentils, corn, beans, red meat and poultry, the items which loom highest on the import list.

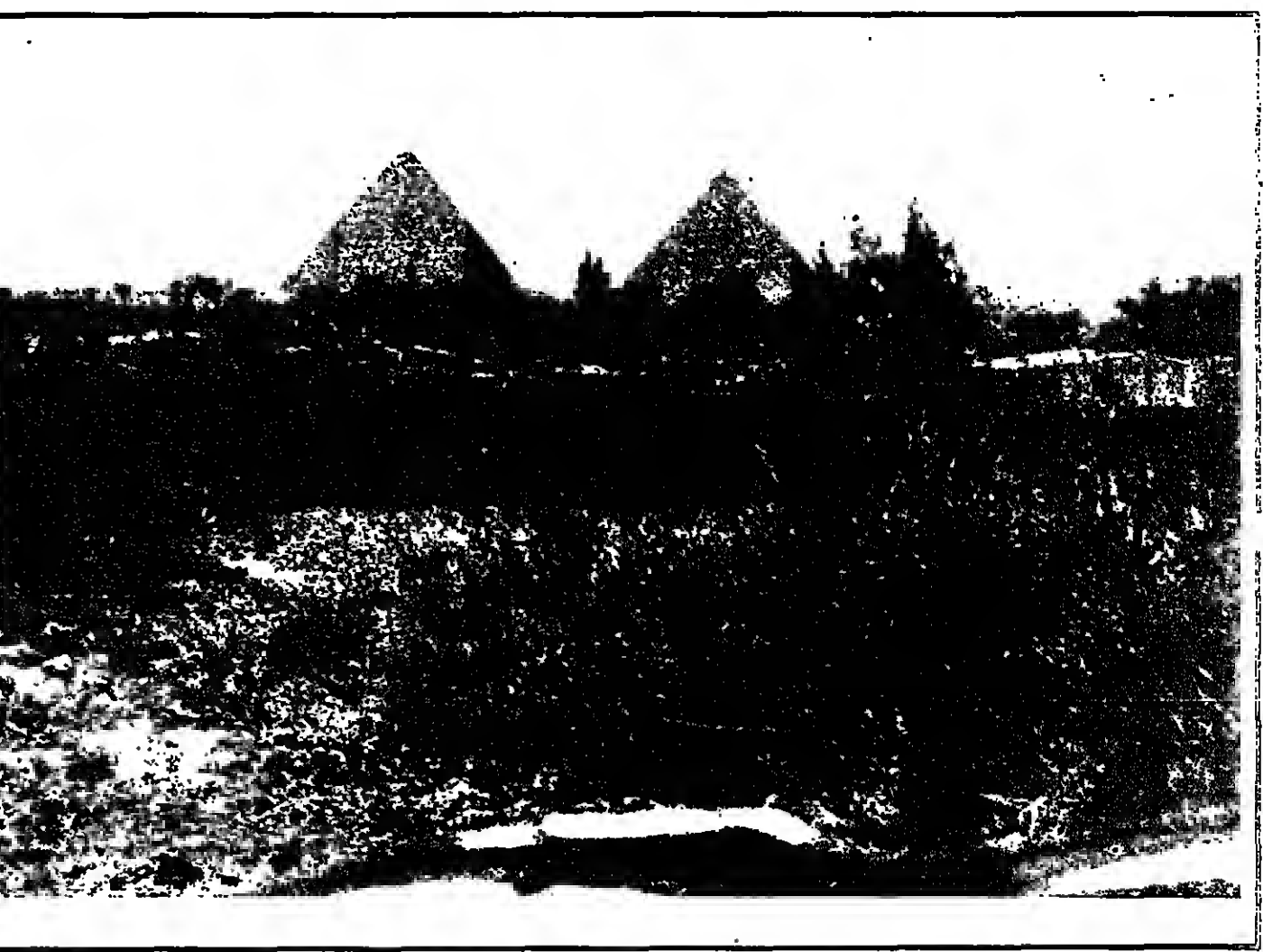
Expansion is also sought in rice and cotton which are now the only export crops, although they too have dropped sharply in recent years. Cotton exports, which used to top 700,000 tonnes a year are now down to about 75,000 tonnes. Rice exports, which reached 153,000 tonnes in 1977, fell to 25,000 tonnes last year.

Of the 7.5 million tonnes of wheat and wheat flour consumed each year, 75 per cent comes from abroad. Most of this is from the United States, especially since the U.S. administration decided to sell Egypt subsidised wheat flour to undercut European sales.

Imports account for a third of the three million tonnes of corn eaten in Egypt every year. The country imports a third of its sugar, 40 per cent of its poultry and about 70 per cent of its vegetable oil.

Self-sufficiency in agriculture would clearly cut deeply into Egypt's trade deficit which now runs at nearly five billion dollars a year.

But foreign experts believe achievement of this goal is still a long way ahead.



Egypt's arable land once fed the whole country but has been reduced by the spread of industry.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

06:30 Koran
06:50 Cartoons
06:55 Rainbow
07:00 International Theatre
07:05 Sports
07:15 Local Programme
07:20 Local Programme
07:25 News in Arabic
07:30 Arabic Series
07:35 Arabic Film
07:40 News in Arabic
07:45 Arabic Film (Continues)

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:30 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Comedy
16:00 News in English
16:15 Feature Film

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Top Twenty
09:30 News Summary
10:00 News Summary
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24:00 News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"History of the French Song," at the French Cultural Centre.

Exhibition of ceramics by Isaac Nuseir and Hassan Al Zoubi at the Alia Art Gallery.

FILM

"Mala ou est donc Omran?" at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

"Don Quijote de la Mancha" Parts III and IV, on Saturday 12, at the Spanish Cultural Centre.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lublab, tel. 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at St. Ephraim Church in St. Ephraim, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520

British Council 56147-8

French Cultural Centre 41993

Goethe Institute 44203

Soviet Cultural Centre 24049

Spanish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Centre 665195

Hussein Youth City 667181

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Armenian Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Int. information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92255-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
06:45 Kuwait (RJ)
06:45 Jeddah (RJ)
06:45 Baghdad (RJ)
06:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
06:45 Baghdad (IA)
06:45 Cairo (EA)
06:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
05:00 Larnaca, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)
05:00 Aqaba (RJ)
05:00 Beirut, Paris (AF)
05:00 Cairo (EA)
05:00 Beirut (MEA)
05:00 Baghdad (RJ)
05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:00 Baghdad (IA)
05:00 Cairo (EA)
05:00 Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc 73.8 / 74.2

British pound 131.6 / 132.3

Egyptian pound 316.0 / 321.5

French franc 51.3 / 51.6

Irish dollar 55.7 / 56.0

Italian lire (for 100) 25.3 / 25.5

Japanese yen (for 100) 144.5 / 150.4

Kuwaiti dinar 1219 / 1226.7

Lebanese lira 89.3 / 90.2

Omani rial 1019.5 / 1025.5

Omani rial 97.3 / 98.0

Saudi riyal 103.5 / 103.8

Swiss franc 47.6 / 47.9

Swiss franc 176.1 / 177.2

Syrian lira 62.2 / 63.2

U.A.E. dirham 96.6 / 97.3

U.K. sterling pound 546.1 / 549.4

U.S. dollar 356 / 358

W. German mark 145.4 / 146.4

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Medium and high clouds will prevail. An increase in temperature is expected. Winds will be light and variable becoming southeasterly moderate. To Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 417

Aqaba 825

Beirut 319

Jerusalem 13-23

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 23. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 24 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111

First aid, fire, police 199

Blood bank 75121

Civil Defence rescue 66111

Fire headquarters 23200-3

Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777

Police headquarters 36141

Traffic police 36300-1

Electric Power Co. 36381-2

Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32

Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4

Al-Hadi Maternity, J. Amman 42441

Jabal Amman Maternity 42362

Mahlas, J. Amman 36140

Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4

Shmeisani Hospital 669131-5

University Hospital 848445

Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158

Al-Muasher Hospital 667227-9

The Islamic, Abdali 665292

Al-Ahli, Abdali 66164

Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111

Army, Marka 41611

IRBID:

Dr. Musa Malkawi 2444

Radio Jordan 74111

Ministry of Tourism 42311

ZARQA:

Dr. Tareq Al Hajawi 85445-85667

Al Hawaz pharmacy 1-1

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111

Radio Jordan 74111

Ministry of Tourism 42311

Hotel complaints 66612

Price complaints 661176

Telephone:

Information 12

Jordan and Middle East calls 10

Overseas calls 17

Cable or telegram 18

Repair service 11

SPORTS

Italy worried about European Championship clash with Cyprus

LIMASSOL (R) — Cyprus goes to the polls on Sunday to elect a new president but, for the moment at least, Saturday's European Soccer Championship clash with Italy is the island's number one priority.

With political campaigning hampered for the 24-hour period up to the election, the arrival of the World Champions has set the country buzzing.

The game provides a stark contrast in outlook. The Cypriots have no thoughts of victory but the presence of mighty Italy has brought noisy crowds of excited, flag-decked fans into the streets.

The Italians, however, are worried. Normally, this Group Five qualifying tie would be little more than a carefree jaunt for them but things have gone drastically wrong for the heroes of Spain this winter.

Home draws against Czechoslovakia and Romania, who lead the section with five points from three games, mean Italy must win to keep alive their hopes of reaching the finals in France next year.

Although Cyprus have lost their two opening ties, Enzo Bearzot, the man who masterminded Italy's World Cup triumph, is refusing to take anything for granted.

"We are not here on holiday," an unsmiling Bearzot told reporters at the team hotel Friday morning. "We will be working very hard to get what we want: a minimum three-goal victory. Nothing else will satisfy me."

Italy will field nine of their World Cup winning side. Teenager Giuseppe Bergomi makes way for the vastly experienced Fulvio Collovati in the heart of defence while veteran Franco Causio picks up his 63rd cap as replacement for the injured Bruno Conti.

The absence of Conti is a blow to both Italy and the home fans. The Roma winger, outstanding in Spain, was left behind after failing a fitness test.

Even without Conti, Italy should return to their winning ways although Bearzot warned: "We know the Cypriots will give every-

thing they've got and we respect them for that."

As to what Cyprus have got, the honest answer is not much.

Cyprus's last major victory was achieved 10 years ago when they beat Northern Ireland in a European Championship tie and they have already been beaten by Romania and Sweden.

"Of course we are the underdogs," said Bulgarian manager Vassili Spasov. "But I really see no reason to adopt a defeatist attitude. If Algeria and Cameroon could upset World Cup predictions, then we, too, can cause a surprise."

Italy will not be without some support in the fiercely partisan 25,000 crowd in the Tsiron stadium.

The 300 Italian soldiers from the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut have come to Cyprus to see their national heroes and after the game the team will return the compliment by visiting Beirut.

Unseeded Tanner eliminates injured No.1 seed McEnroe

RICHMOND, Virginia (R) — Unseeded Roscoe Tanner eliminated an injured John McEnroe, the number one seed, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2, in the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament here Thursday night.

Playing with a severely sprained left shoulder, McEnroe, was well below his best and could not match the hard-serving Tanner, who broke his opponent's serve twice in the final set of their second-round match.

"It hurts the same as it did yesterday (during his first-round win)," said McEnroe. "I thought about not playing in the match. It's frustrating not being able to play the way I know I can."

McEnroe announced that he was pulling out of a tournament in Memphis, Tennessee, next week, but planned to play in Florida the following week and the first round of the 1983 Davis Cup against Argentina beginning March 4 in Buenos Aires.

In another upset Thursday night Bill Scanlon ousted seventh-seeded Paul McNamee of Australia, 6-2, 6-3.

In other second-round matches, second-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina beat American Lloyd Bourne, 6-3, 6-2. Fourth-seeded Kevin Curren of South Africa beat Dominique Bedel of France, 7-5, 7-5, and Jeff Borowiak beat fellow American Eric Fromm, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Spain's Higuera beats Gerulaitis

TORONTO (R) — Spain's Jose Higuera made some spectacular passing shots to beat Vitas Gerulaitis of the U.S., 6-3, 6-4, and advance to the semi-finals of a \$250,000 men's tennis tournament here Thursday night.

Gerulaitis, who won this event in 1981, has now lost both his matches in the round-robin part of the tournament. He faces elimination from the final four if Jimmy Connors defeats his fellow American Tim Mayotte in Friday's matches.

In another match Thursday night Australian Peter McNamara, who had already secured a place in the semi-finals, provided little opposition to Brian Gottfried, falling 6-2, 6-2, to the American.

Higuera has won both his matches in the tournament. "When my passing shots work, I can beat the best players," said the Spaniard, ranked 11th in the world. He was a late substitute for Sweden's Bjorn Borg, who withdrew from the tournament because of an infected finger on his left hand.

Gottfried, who finished the round-robin section of the eight-man tournament with one victory and two defeats, had no chance of advancing to the final four with McNamara. But he was still able to beat the world's 10th-ranked player for the first time in his career.

"It wasn't much different tonight from last night," said Gottfried, who lost on Wednesday by the same score to Mats Wilander of Sweden. "There were five of seven break points that I didn't get last night, but tonight I did."

Gottfried, 31, gained service breaks in the fourth, sixth and eighth games, while McNamara broke only once in the seventh game of the first set.

Snow disrupts British soccer

LONDON (R) — Manchester United are the biggest victims of bad weather that has caused havoc with Saturday's British soccer programme.

Snow blanketing much of the country has already forced the postponement of 13 out of 64 scheduled English and Scottish games and many more could be called off following pitch inspections.

Scotland has so far fared better with only two matches affected. The Pools panel is preparing to meet in a London hotel for the second time this season to determine the result of postponed matches for Pools purposes.

Postponement of the Manchester United match against Luton means deposed England captain Ray Wilkins will have a hit longer to wait before getting a chance to force his way back into the first division side.

Wilkins, out of the team since breaking a cheekbone in October, was due to return as substitute. Two other first division matches have been postponed, Norwich against Sunderland and Notts County against Southampton.

It will also be a big day for Liverpool goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar and midfielder Craig Johnston.

The big Zimbabwean will make his 100th successive appearance against Ipswich while Johnston will notch a century of first division outings with Liverpool and former club Middlesbrough.

Jordan Times
Tel: 666265

INVITATION TO BID

Ministry of Education/ Projects Directorate announces an invitation to bid for the following packages which are part of the 3rd educational project:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1. Poultry processing plant | Bid No |
| 2. Broiler production Unit | 28 |

Companies and agents of manufacturers are invited to collect copies of these tenders from the Projects Directorate situated in Abdali, behind the public security headquarters building. A fee of 5 JDs will be charged for each tender starting 12th Feb. 83.

Closing date will be at 10.00 a.m., March 27th, 1983.

Projects Director

THE YUGOSLAV ART EXHIBITION

"Contemporary Serbian Drawing"

Will be open at the Jordanian Artist Association Gallery, on Feb. 12, at 6 p.m. The exhibition will stay open until Feb. 26, 1983.

TO LET

Good furnished ground floor flat consisting of two bedrooms, living and dining room. Centrally heated with garden and telephone.

Tel. 666038, 666532

'Marvelous Marvin' makes sixth championship defence against Sibson

WORCESTER, Massachusetts

(R) — "Marvelous Marvin" Hagler, the dilly fighter to hold both World Boxing Council (WBC) and World Boxing Association (WBA) middleweight titles, is the hot favourite for his sixth championship defence Britain's Tony Sibson here Saturday morning.

Hagler, 30, whose only two losses occurred seven years ago, has gained recognition as one of the most formidable middleweight champions in boxing history.

Sibson, the number one WBC contender, is a powerful fighter with an impressive physique who has fought 52 times for 47 victories, 27 of them inside the distance.

The 24-year-old challenger, who has won his last 14 fights, will be fighting outside Britain for the first time. Since arriving here on January 31, he has caused something of a sensation by confining his pre-fight training to roadwork and the punch-bag and abstaining from sparring.

Hagler, who has carefully cultivated his image as the meanest man in boxing with his shaven head making him look particularly menacing, has won 48 of his 55

fights. He has not been beaten in his last 30 fights.

The fight will be given an extra edge by Hagler's resentment over the scenes following his annihilation of Sibson's compatriot Alan Minter for the undisputed WBC title in London on September 27 1980.

The fight was stopped in the third round with Minter bleeding heavily from cuts above the eyes.

But Hagler's moment of triumph was spoiled when the crowd took exception to the decision and hurled beer cans into the ring, forcing the new champion to make an ignominious exit shielded by his trainers.

The fight effectively ended Minter's career and he was knocked out, also, within three rounds, by Sibson nine months later.

Since losing to Bobby Watts and Willie Monroe in 1976 (defeats he later avenged by knockouts), Hagler's record has been blemished only by a draw with then-champion Vito Antuofermo in 1979 in a fight that most observers thought Hagler had won.

Minter subsequently won the title from Antuofermo, before in

turn losing it to Hagler.

Sibson, a former slaughterhouse worker from Leicester, will give way 17 centimetres in reach to southpaw Hagler but the Briton's camp feel his edge in reach will be nullified by the challenger's aggressive fighting.

Sibson in fact began fighting as a left-hander and said he feels that will be to his advantage against Hagler.

"Lefties are awkward to fight, but having been a southpaw, I can read their moves better," he said Thursday. "If Marvin comes on steaming from the first bell, so will I. If he's careful, I'll be careful and wait for him to make mistakes. If he shows his chin once, I'll take him."

Hagler, who arrived here Thursday night after training in Provincetown on Cape Code, will receive about \$1 million, while Sibson has been guaranteed \$400,000.

About 300 British fans are expected to be among the capacity crowd of 13,577 for the fight which begins at 0330 GMT on Saturday.

Injury jolts New Zealand's hopes of winning 2nd match against Australia

MELBOURNE (R) — New Zealand's hopes of winning the crucial second match against Australia in the Triangular World Series Cup one-day cricket final were jolted by injury to Glenn Turner Friday.

Turner, New Zealand's most accomplished batsman, joined key strike bowler Richard Hadlee as a doubtful starter for Sunday's game here in the best-of-three final.

New Zealand, who lost the rain-hit first match by six wickets in Sydney on Wednesday, have called up medium pacer Peter Webb to reinforce the squad and he is due to arrive Saturday.

Turner limped away from practice after being hit on the right leg by a ball from left arm fast medium Gary Troup.

New Zealand's physiotherapist, Graham Allison, said Turner had burst a blood vessel in his calf muscle, but a decision on whether he can play will not be made until Saturday.

Hadlee, who missed Wednesday's match because of a damaged right hamstring, did not train Friday and underwent intensive treatment. Manager Bob MacInnes said Hadlee had until Saturday to prove his fitness.

MacInnes said Hadlee had told him that although he was feeling "okay" he was not 100 per cent

sure about the injury.

New Zealand's problems are compounded by concern over opener John Wright, who is suffering from a back injury, and medium pacer Lance Cairns, who has a badly bruised big toe.

But New Zealand captain Geoff Howarth said he expected both to be fit for Sunday's game.

Wehli, a 30-year-old teacher who was on standby for the past 60 hours, was pulled out of a three-day shell trophy match Friday and told he would fly to Melbourne on Saturday.

New Zealand and Australia qualified for the final ahead of England.

Coe returns to track

WOLVERHAMPTON, England

(R) — Olympic 1,500 metres champion Sebastian Coe returns to athletics Saturday after shaking off illness.

Coe, who has not run since the European Championships in Athens in September, was dogged by injury and illness last year and a persistent chill has kept him out of competition in 1983.

He is due to run the 1,500 metres in the indoor international between Britain and France at Cosford near here.

Bayern Munich wants Denmark's Lerby to replace Breitner

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Bayern Munich want to sign Danish soccer international, Soren Lerby from Ajax Amsterdam as a replacement for Paul Breitner, who retires at the end of this season, club sources said Friday.

They said Bayern have agreed personal terms with Lerby, 24, a

midfielder who has made 30 appearances for Denmark.

The sources added that talks on Lerby's transfer are due to resume with his Dutch club after Bayern's European Cup Winners' Cup quarter-final clash with Aberdeen in Scotland on March 16.

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If you registered before 1 January 1982 and have not confirmed your continued presence in Jordan, please do so by contacting the British Consul as soon as possible. British nationals who have registered at the embassy since 1 January 1982, but whose address or phone numbers have changed, should notify the Consul of any such changes.

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TENDER NO. 1/83
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JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY announces the issuance of Tender No. 1/83 for the North Jordan Domestic Water Supply Project-Electric Power Supply. The tender includes the supply, erection and commissioning of the following:-

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WORLD

Iran extracts confessions from Communist Tudeh leaders

LONDON (R) — High-ranking members of the pro-Soviet Communist Party in Iran have confessed to spying for Moscow during interrogations in an Islamic court, the Iranian national news agency IRNA said Friday.

IRNA quoted revolutionary prosecutor Hujatolleslam Mousavi Tabrizi as saying that the formal trial of the Tudeh Party chief Nureddin Kianuri and members of his central committee would start after preliminary questioning by the court.

Mr. Kianuri and his colleagues, who have been staunch supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's policies since the 1979 revolution, were recently imprisoned in a surprise move against the Tudeh, the oldest Communist Party in Iran.

Hujatolleslam Tabrizi said the party would be allowed to carry on its political activities after new central committee members had been presented to the interior ministry.

It convicted the Tudeh leaders could face a firing squad. Two years ago, Mohammad Reza Sadati, a member of the radical People's Mujahedin party, was executed after being tried on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

The arrest of the Tudeh leaders, who emerged from 30 years of underground activity after the Iranian revolution, reflected a further deterioration in relations between Tehran and Moscow. These are

already strained because of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and reports of Soviet arms sales to Iran's Gulf war enemy, Iraq.

In recent months, the two countries' official media have been locked in a propaganda war with Persian-language radio stations in the Soviet Union becoming increasingly critical of the policies of Tehran's Islamic leadership, according to Western diplomats.

The conservative wing of Iran's fundamentalist government, suspicious of the Tudeh Party's support for the revolution, has sought to counter Communist influence in the country and has resisted Soviet efforts to influence post-revolutionary Iran.

An order at the end of last year by Ayatollah Khomeini demanding an end to the excesses of revolutionary committees and the power of hardliners in the administration has encouraged the conservative clergy to move against the left.

Although Tehran residents say the decree has brought about some relaxation of tension, the fight against the left is continuing.

Last month 22 leftist guerrillas were executed for attacking government buildings in the Caspian Sea resort of Amol last year.

In Bonn, a statement published by the Tudeh Party central committee described the charges against Mr. Kianuri and his colleagues as unfounded and said they were a plot against the Islamic revolution.

Kidnapped horse said to be dead

BELFAST (R) — Anonymous telephone callers Friday said \$15 million champion racehorse Shergar, kidnapped last Tuesday by an armed gang, was dead.

Both the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the wife of Northern Ireland trainer Jeremy Maxwell reported receiving calls saying the 1981 English and Irish Derby winner died early Friday.

There was no immediate indication the messages were genuine but they were said to have been coded and Mrs. Judy Maxwell appeared satisfied the man who made the call had spoken to her before.

BBC radio Ulster said in a news bulletin that the caller claimed the \$15 million stallion injured himself in his horse box at 0610 GMT and that it was "kinder to put him down."

Bavaria tries to connect Vogel with speculation

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — The right-wing dominated Bavarian state legislature has decided to investigate an alleged speculative building affair in Munich which occurred while West Germany's opposition leader was mayor of the city.

The legislature, headed by the right-wing Christian Social Union (CSU), agreed Thursday to appoint a committee to investigate the building affair and to discover if opposition candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel was involved.

The decision by the CSU, a partner in the conservative West German government, came less than four weeks before national elections in which Mr. Vogel will be Social Democratic (SPD) candidate for chancellor.

Mr. Vogel, mayor of Munich for 12 years until 1972, has already denied that he had any knowledge of any speculative activities concerning a huge housing estate that was built outside Munich while he was in office.

The "Neuperlach" estate was developed in the 1960s and 1970s

by the trades union-owned Neue Heimat housing concern on land bought from a real estate firm called Terrafinanz.

A report released by an independent accounting company last month said Terrafinanz bought the land cheaply and sold it at an enormous profit to Neue Heimat. It also said that the then chairman of Neue Heimat was a co-founder of Terrafinanz and retained a stake in the real estate firm until 1972.

Mr. Vogel told the news magazine Der Spiegel last week that neither he nor other Munich officials knew that the chairman had a financial interest in Terrafinanz. But in the Bavarian parliament Thursday members of the Christian Social Union, led by the SPD's arch-foe, Franz-Josef Strauss, said they were not satisfied.

Brushing aside objections by SPD members that the issue had been raised as a slanderous election manoeuvre, CSU General Secretary Edmund Stoiber said Mr. Vogel was a man with an "unclarified past."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Photo of massacres rated best of '82

AMSTERDAM (R) — An American photographer's picture of the aftermath of the massacre in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila refugee camps last September has been judged the best press photo of 1982 in a competition organised by the Amsterdam-based World Press Photo foundation. Robin Moyer of the Black Star agency in New York was one of 750 entrants from 50 countries who together submitted 4,377 photos to an international panel. His colour photo, captioned "the massacre, Sabra-Shatila," was submitted by Time Magazine of New York. Mr. Moyer will be presented with the foundation's "Golden eye" trophy and 5,000 guilders (\$1,850).

Denmark asks Soviet diplomat to leave

COPENHAGEN (R) — Denmark has declared a senior Soviet diplomat persona non grata for spying and given him 14 days to leave the country, the foreign ministry said. A ministry statement named the diplomat as Yevgeny Leonidovich Motorov, first secretary at the Soviet mission in Copenhagen, and said he had conducted illegal espionage activities in Denmark.

Soviet train driver jailed

MOSCOW (R) — A drunken Soviet train driver caused a pollution disaster when he fell asleep in the cab and lost control of a locomotive hauling 38 oil tanker wagons, a Moscow newspaper reported. The driver, Vladimir Shakhov, was jailed for eight years after the accident near Leningrad.

Salvadoran colonel loses his job

SAN SALVADOR (R) — One of El Salvador's top army commanders has lost his job, the country's military chiefs have announced. They said Col. Napoleon Alvarado, commander of the important Fifth Infantry Brigade in the U.S.-backed armed forces, had been relieved of his post and given an administrative job. Western experts described Col. Alvarado as one of the army's most experienced field commanders.

Man delivers 45 kg of money to FBI

NEW YORK (R) — A man delivered a chest containing 45 kilograms of money to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), saying it came from the \$11 million robbery at a New York armed security service, police sources said. They said the man walked into the FBI offices in Albany, the New York state capital, said he represented the father of one of the suspects in the Dec. 12 robbery at the Sentry Armoured Courier Service and handed over the chest. An FBI spokesman in New York City said he could neither confirm nor deny the report.

Sri Lanka to hold by-elections

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government will move a constitutional amendment in Parliament next week to allow by-elections after 17 members of the ruling United National Party (UNP) resigned, official sources said Friday. The 17, including Health Minister Ranjith Atapattu, resigned Thursday at President Junius Jayewardene's request because the party failed to win overall majorities in their constituencies at elections last year, the sources said.

Secret U.S. plan to track suspects rapped

WASHINGTON (R) — A secret service plan to keep close track of about 125 people considered possible threats to the president and top U.S. officials was criticised by Congressmen concerned that it might infringe civil liberties. The secret service proposes to put their names into a computer network of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), enabling them whereabouts to be determined immediately.

Rioters disrupt coloured rally near Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Riot police dispersed hundreds of demonstrators who disrupted a coloured (mixed race) Labour Party rally near Johannesburg's southern-eastern suburb of Boksburg Thursday night, witnesses said.

Backers throwing eggs, fruit and glasses had forced the party's leader, the Rev. Allan Hendrickse, to take shelter in the wings of the community hall.

He had been due to explain his party's decision to take part in the white government's constitutional reform plans.

Party supporters drove the demonstrators from the hall with sticks and batons. Outside the

crowd was dispersed by riot police, who made several arrests but declined to say how many.

Mr. Hendrickse told the meeting after order had been restored that those who did not back his party's stand supported the status quo and the status quo will lead to violence.

There have been several incidents at Labour Party meetings following its controversial decision to give qualified support to government's plan, which envisages a three-chamber parliament of whites, coloureds and Asians but exclude the country's black majority.

Filipino bishops draft pastoral letter as army fights guerrillas

MANILA (R) — Roman Catholic bishops worked Friday on the final draft of a pastoral letter which church sources said would deal with major problems confronting the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines.

Led by Archbishop Antonio Mabutas, president of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, the 11 bishops were working on two drafts of the proposed letter, to be read in pulpits throughout the country on Feb. 20, church sources said.

They said earlier the letter would concentrate on poverty and dissent as being among the major issues facing Philippine society.

ahead with a major offensive against Communist guerrillas in the southeast corner of the country, where a local commander said 51 people have been killed this month.

The focal point for the operation is the Davao del Norte province north of this city, where in the latest reported incident government forces killed 16 rebels near Maco town.

Gen. Ramos, head of the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary (PC), said the government forces were backed by 10 helicopter gunships, as well as two navy battleships.

The constabulary commander for this region, Col. Dionisio Tan-Gaue, told Reuters that the NPA had combined small guerrilla units into larger ones.

Anti-Communist offensive

DAVAO, Philippines (R) — Philippine armed forces are pressing

Polish military continue questioning Lech Walesa

WARSAW (R) — A Polish military prosecutor resumed questioning of Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, in connection with a case against dissidents closely associated with the union.

Mr. Walesa, 39, told reporters when he arrived at the military-guarded building in central Warsaw for the second day that he had been forbidden to talk about the questioning until the investigation had been completed.

The questioning concerned a case against Jacek Kuron and

other prominent members of the now-disbanded Workers Defence Committee (KOR) who were arrested last September on charges of trying to overthrow the state by force.

Mr. Kuron and others acted as top advisers to Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa told reporters he believed the questioning would end Friday, judging by the number of issues still to be raised.

He questioned the ruling that he could not speak publicly until the investigation ended.

6 working groups agreed on in Madrid

MADRID (R) — The Madrid European security review conference agreed Friday to establish six working groups to negotiate a final document on East-West détente in Europe.

Delegates to the conference on European security and cooperation said the decision was made at a brief plenary session of all 35 delegations in which there were none of the usual clashes.

Notorious Argentine naval officer allegedly seeks to live in S. Africa

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Captain Alfredo Astiz, an Argentine navy officer accused by human rights groups of torturing and killing political detainees, is seeking permanent residence in South Africa, the satirical magazine Humor said.

Capt. Astiz is wanted by France and Sweden in connection with the disappearance of two French nuns and an 18-year-old Swedish girl during a ruthless campaign by the armed forces against left-wing guerrillas in the late 1970s.

Argentine human rights groups have also accused him of responsibility for the disappearance, torture and death of several Argentines.

Capt. Astiz was taken prisoner by British forces fighting to regain the Falkland Islands from Argentina last year and brought to Britain for questioning, but was later returned to Buenos Aires as a prisoner of war.

Humor said Capt. Astiz was seeking a permanent residence visa from the South African embassy in Buenos Aires. But the independent Argentinian news agency Noticias Argentinas said Thursday that Capt. Astiz had sought only a tourist visa for South Africa.

It quoted reliable sources as saying he had applied for the visa 10 days ago.

Asked about the report, the

South African embassy said it was embassy policy not to comment on consular affairs.

A naval spokesman told Reuters he was not authorised to disclose Capt. Astiz's present whereabouts.

Humor said that Adm. Ruben Chamorro, Capt. Astiz's former superior at the naval mechanics school in Buenos Aires and later at the naval attaché's office in South Africa, was also seeking residence in South Africa.

Under the command of Adm. Chamorro and Capt. Astiz, the naval mechanics school played a major role in fighting leftist guerrillas in Buenos Aires.

CIA accused of meddling in Italy's investigation into attempt to kill Pope

NEW YORK (R) — New York Sen. Alfonse D'Amato has accused the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of deliberately obstructing Italy's investigation into the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul by a Turkish gunman.

Mr. D'Amato, speaking at a press conference shortly after his return from a five-day visit to Rome, said it was obvious to him that the CIA would have liked to see the investigation dropped.

He said the intelligence agency had waged a "war of silence, obstruction and disinformation" in the investigation.

Asked if he was suggesting that CIA director William Casey may be taking part in a cover-up, he replied "yes."

Asked to explain the CIA's conduct, he said it was a mixture of incompetence and "fuzzy activities" which might come to light later, but he ruled out CIA involvement in the attempt itself.

The senator also accused the CIA of stopping a Senate aide from going to Rome with him, of casting doubt on the competence of the Italian authorities by suggesting Agca's testimony was improperly taken and of failing to assign a single agent to the assassination case.

An Italian government spokesman in Washington said that as far as he knew Rome had not asked the CIA for any help.

U.S. position on Cruise, Pershing missiles strengthened by Bush's West European tour

LONDON (R) — U.S. Vice President George Bush's European tour, which ended Thursday, appears to have reinforced allied support for NATO's plan to deploy U.S. missiles in Europe if necessary.

But there is no sign that his insistence on unity and resolve in the Western alliance, coupled with serious U.S. intent to negotiate a deal with Moscow that could change the basing plans, has influenced European anti-nuclear movements.

During his talks with government leaders in Bonn, Brussels, the Hague, Rome, Paris and London, Mr. Bush was preaching and listening to the converted.

NATO decided in 1979 to deploy 572 U.S. Cruise and Pershing II medium-range missiles in five European countries from the end of this year while seeking an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union at the same time.

With the deadline approaching and the missiles a top political issue in Europe, officials were encouraged by Mr. Bush's statements that Washington was ready to be flexible in arms control talks in Geneva and was serious in seeking a deal with Moscow.

He stressed that the U.S. "zero option" proposal, under which NATO would scrap its deployment plan if Moscow dismantled some 600 Soviet medium-range weapons, was not a

"take it or leave it" offer. This reassured European governments "which want a compromise in the arms talks if the ideal of a complete ban on medium-range missiles in Europe, which Moscow has rejected, cannot be achieved."

An Italian official summed up the allied European view: "We want a tough negotiating position with the zero option as the target. But if the Soviet Union offered a real balance by destroying some missiles, that could be a first step."

Mr. Bush repeatedly challenged Soviet leaders to produce realistic proposals of their own.

"Join us in Geneva and negotiate in earnest — if not our proposal, then one of your own, designed to achieve the goal we all seek," he told a London press conference.

In West Germany, Mr. Bush's visit appeared to entrench positions on the missiles question, a crucial issue in elections next month.

The media saw it as a clear attempt to bolster support for Chancellor Helmut Kohl and to counter an earlier trip to Bonn by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko which boosted the chances of Social Democratic candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel.

Mr. Bush appears to have steered away from the zero option to

counter apparent opinion polls gained by Mr. Vogel, who has said he will strive to prevent missiles being based in West Germany.

In Brussels, NATO officials considered Mr. Bush's tour was successful in strengthening allied solidarity.

But they said the future course of arms negotiations at Geneva was likely to be determined as much by discussions within the U.S. administration as by consultations between the allies.

The officials said Mr. Bush's talks with European leaders had demonstrated that the European allies wanted a compromise solution if Moscow continues to reject the zero option.

It also underscored allied resolve to deny Moscow a monopoly in medium-range missiles and to implement their basing plans if there is no agreement, the officials said.

Dutch, Italian and British officials welcomed the first-hand consultation Mr. Bush's tour brought.

"His trip has brought clarification and consolidation of a joint strategy," an Italian official commented.

Italian leaders were reassured by Mr. Bush's statement that the zero option was not an inflexible position, he said. "Obviously our worries are greater than those of the U.S. because we are the battlefield."

Shultz: 'Much of the future lies in Asia'

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz arrived home Thursday following a 12-day Asian trip, declaring he was convinced that "much of the future lies in Asia."

Mr. Shultz flew into Andrews air force base from Hong Kong, with a brief stop at Tokyo, after earlier high-level talks in Japan, China and South Korea.

"The trip that President Reagan sent me on underlines the importance of Asia in the president's global policy," he said in an arrival statement.

"I saw vibrancy and creativity there that convinces me that much of the future lies in Asia."

Mr. Shultz said that, when he reports to President Reagan Friday, he would tell him that U.S. bonds with "sturdy allies" Japan and South Korea were strong and that there was a solid basis of common interests on which to build a closer relationship with China.

The secretary of state had four days of intensive talks in China during which he sought to put the Sino-U.S. relationship on a basis of mutual trust and confidence, according to U.S. officials.

Both sides said afterwards that a better understanding had been achieved but that thorny problems remained, including that of continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

In Tokyo, Mr. Shultz pledged that the United States would not conclude an arms agreement with the Soviet Union that would harm Japan.

"What the nations of Europe

decide about nuclear missiles has a dramatic impact on Asia," Mr. Shultz said in his airport statement.

In Japan discussions also dealt with trade issues now being pursued in further talks between Japanese officials and U.S. trade representative William Brock.

Mr. Shultz said the United States had more trade with Asia than with any other part of the world. Possibly referring to Japanese moves to ease barriers against U.S. imports and protectionist sentiment in the U.S. Congress, he said: "Decisions on trade and free markets in Asian lands influence the actions of legislators in Washington."

In a press conference in Hong Kong, Mr. Shultz also noted that South Korea had legislation requiring domestic content in certain imports and noted that similar proposed legislation in the United States was opposed by the Reagan administration.

"He urged Asian countries to look into the mirror" when talking about trade restraints.

Mr. Shultz's visit to South Korea was largely a symbolic reaffirmation of the U.S. security commitment to it.

During his visit he travelled by helicopter and jeep to the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea. He told Korean leaders the administration would try to restore congressional cuts in military aid for Seoul and would stretch out South Korean repayments on military equipment purchased from the United States.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. East deals

NORTH
 ♠ A 102
 ♥ J 984
 ♦ K J 976
 ♣ Void

WEST EAST
 ♠ K J 7 6 5 3 ♠ Q 84
 ♥ 10 6 ♥ Q 53
 ♦ A 104 ♦ A 3
 ♣ 9 8 7 6 ♣ A Q 8 5 3

SOUTH
 ♠ Void
 ♥ A K 10 7 6 2
 ♦ 5 2
 ♣ K J 10 7 2

The bidding:

East South West North
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 4 ♠
 2 ♥ 3 ♥ 2 ♥ 6 ♥
 3 ♦ Pass Pass Pass
 Opening lead: Nine of ♣.

The toughest opposition to San Francisco's march to the title in the Grand National Team Championships, held in Albuquerque, N.M., in July, was a Mexico-Texas team they encountered in the semifinals. The Southwest team took the early lead on this hand.

Despite the fact that East opened the bidding and that North-South between them held only 20 high-card points, they bid freely to slam. North, Dr. George Rosenkranz of Mexico City, judged that his void in the opener's suit, first-round control of responder's suit and good six-card side suit would offer fair play for slam. His partner, Eddie Wold from the Lone Star State, justified his partner's confidence.

West led the top of his club

suit and dummy was forced to ruff. It seemed that the contract was going to hinge on a diamond finesse, but after West showed out when a trump was led to the king, declarer had to rethink the position.

Now, a diamond to the jack would no longer be good enough even if East had to win the trick with the ace. East could simply force declarer to ruff the ace of clubs, and dummy would not have enough trumps to serve as entries for both the trump finesse and to establish and cash the diamonds.

Wold uncovered a distribution that would still allow him to make his contract. He led a diamond and finessed dummy's six! East tried to steer declarer up the wrong path by allowing the six to win, but declarer would not be deterred. He led a low diamond from the table, and East was forced to win the ace.

East found the best defense—he forced dummy to ruff with the ace of clubs. But the band was an open book. Declarer called for dummy's King of diamonds. East ruffed and declarer overruffed. A club was ruffed with dummy's last trump, and declarer's last club loser was sluffed on the ace of spades. Now all declarer had to do was get back to his hand to draw the last trump and claim. At the other table San Francisco thought they had a good score for making five hearts doubled. However, San Francisco recovered to win and match and, eventually, the title.

سنة ١٤٠٣